

NORTH: Approval Sought

(Continued from Page 1)
tried to destroy all references to covert operations."

Colonel North said firmly that he does not believe he violated the law while working on the staff of the National Security Council even though Congress had passed a law prohibiting U.S. assistance to the contras.

At one point, his voice rising with emotion, Colonel North said: "I realize there's a lot of people around that think there's a loose cannon on the gundeck of state on the NSC. That wasn't what I heard while I worked there. I've only heard it since I left. People used to walk up to me and tell me what a great job I was doing."

The White House spokesman, Marvin Fitzwater, said he would not comment on the hearings when he was asked whether Mr. Reagan had seen memos requesting his approval of a diversion plan.

Colonel North spent all day in the witness chair and is expected to return each day this week.

In his testimony, Colonel North made these other points:

- He contradicted earlier testimony by Robert C. McFarlane in which the former national security adviser said he had told his staff not to solicit aid from foreign leaders for the contras after Congress had cut off U.S. assistance.

- "I never heard those instructions," Colonel North said, adding that he once gave Mr. McFarlane a card containing the number of an offshore bank account that could accept contributions intended for the rebels.

- Thank God somebody put money into that account and the Nicaraguan resistance didn't die, as perhaps some others intended," he said.

- He said he told the Iranians a "bald-faced lie" last October when he said that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had advised the president that he faced impeachment if the U.S. public found out about the arms sales to Iran.

- "I would have offered the Iranians a trip to Disneyland if we could have gotten the hostages home," Colonel North said.

- He disputed the use of the term "diversion" to describe the funneling of arms-sales funds to the contras. "The only thing we did was divert money out of Mr. Ghorbafar's pocket and put it to better use," he said, referring to Manucher Ghorbafar, the Iranian businessman who was a middleman in the arms-for-hostages negotiations.

- He said he began shredding documents in "caskets" last October after the director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, told him that a Canadian businessman, Roy Furnick, had visited him and had reported that funds had been diverted from the Iran arms sales to the contras.

- He said that on Nov. 21, when he was warned that Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d was beginning an inquiry, he mistakenly assured Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, then the national security adviser, that "all those documents were destroyed." The reference was to papers in Colonel North's files mentioning the diversion of funds.

- He said he helped draft false chronologies of the arms sale arrangement for White House use last fall, in part to protect American hostages in Lebanon and secret Iranian intermediaries from possible harm and in part to prevent repercussions in the United States. He said several past and present officials, including Admiral Poindexter, Mr. Casey and Mr. McFarlane, knew the chronologies were inaccurate but that he did not know which official was responsible for putting out the faulty record. Admiral Poindexter has resigned; Mr. Casey died in May.

- He described meetings last fall at which congressional testimony prepared for Mr. Casey was falsified. He said he and Mr. Casey decided privately that the CIA director would tell Congress that an airplane actually carrying U.S.-made Hawk missiles to Iran contained "bulky cargo."

- In his testimony, Colonel North said Mr. Meese was among the officials present at a Nov. 30, 1986, meeting called to prepare testimony for Mr. Casey. Mr. Meese was at the meeting as part of an inquiry ordered by the president, and, like others present, raised no objection to a plan to give Congress the impression that the U.S. government did not find out about the arms shipment until well after it had occurred, Colonel North testified.

'I Assumed the President Was Aware'

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Following are excerpts from the testimony of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North on Tuesday before the congressional committee hearing the Iran-contra affair. He was questioned by the House committee counsel, John W. Nields Jr.

Mr. Nields: Now in certain Communist countries, the government's activities are kept secret from the people. But that's not the way we do things in America, is it?

Colonel North: I think it is very important for the American people to understand that this is a dangerous world; that we live at risk and that nation is at risk in a dangerous world. And that they ought not to lead to believe, as a consequence of these hearings, that this nation cannot or should not conduct covert operations.

The American people ought not to be led to believe by the way you're asking that question that we intentionally deceived the American people, or had that intent to begin with. The effort to conduct these covert operations was made in such a way that our adversaries would not have knowledge of them or that we could deny American association with it, or the association of this government with those activities. And that is not wrong.

Mr. Nields: It is a principal purpose of these hearings to replace secrecy and deception with disclosure and truth. And that's one of the reasons we have called you here, sir.

And one question the American people would like to know the answer to is what did the president know about the diversion of the proceeds of Iranian arms sales to the contras. Can you tell us what you know about that, sir?

Colonel North: As I told this committee several days ago, and if you'll indulge me, counsel, in a brief summary of what I said, I never personally discussed the use of the residuals or profits from the sale of U.S. weapons to Iran for the purpose of supporting the Nicaraguan resistance with the president. I never raised it with him, and he never raised it with me during my tenure at the National Security Council staff.

Throughout the conduct of my entire tenure at the National Security Council, I assumed that the president was aware of what I was doing and had, through my superiors, approved it. I sought approval of my superiors for every one of my actions, and it is well documented. I assumed when I had approval to proceed from either Judge Clark, Bud McFarlane or Admiral Poindexter, that they had indeed solicited and obtained the approval of the president. [William F. Clark, Robert C. McFarlane and Admiral John Poindexter were the three na-

The Colonel's Decorations: Sum of a Career

By John H. Cushman Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North's uniform declares his military service, its decorations encapsulate his career.

Some of these decorations embossed with six rows of ribbons attest to Colonel North's heroism in combat; others to his administrative achievements. Some show his skills at soldiering. Others, routinely awarded, show his presence in a unit that operated at sea or in Vietnam.

Seventeen years ago, near the Vietnamese demilitarized zone, Second Lieutenant North won a Silver Star by exposing himself to enemy fire, leading his platoon in four successive attacks against what the medal citation calls North Vietnamese Army forces.

But with the exception of those medals earned by his personal valor under fire in Vietnam, Colonel North's decorations by and large are no more distinguished than what might be seen on the chest of many lieutenant colonels.

On his right breast pocketed he sometimes wears a large replica of the Presidential Seal, earned at the White House for his service on the National Security staff.

In a full dress uniform, the colonel would appear even more resplendent; some of his awards would be represented by full-fledged medals hanging from colorful ribbons. But when ribbons are worn in lieu of medals, the awards are hard for the layman to identify.

The top row of ribbons above the colonel's pocket shows that he won the Silver Star and the Bronze Star. The Silver Star, partly hidden by his

entire tenure at the National Security Council staff.

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HORNUNG

lapel, is the nation's third-highest award for bravery in combat. The Bronze Star can be won off the field of battle; but because Colonel North won his in combat, his ribbon is marked with a "V" for valor.

The colonel was wounded twice in Vietnam, and because of this he wears the Purple Heart. The ribbon appears in the third row from the top, with a star representing the second award.

The bottom row of ribbons, just above his pocket, carries three awards granted by the government of South Vietnam: one for Colonel North's own actions, one awarded to every member of his unit and one to everyone who served in the war.

Some of the other ribbons, like his Navy Achievement Medal and one of his Navy Commendation Medals, were earned for proficiency in planning and carrying out training of various Marine units.

Dangled below the block of ribbons is a pendant with crossed rifles, indicating his expertise at shooting with a rifle, and another pendant, slightly smaller, with crossed pistols, another sign of his marksmanship. And just visible above the top row of ribbons are his parachute wings.

Entirely separate from the decorations for whom Colonel North had worked.]

To my recollection, Admiral Poindexter never told me that he met with the president on the issue of using residuals from the Iranian sales to support the Nicaraguan resistance or that he discussed the residuals or profits for use by the contras with the president or that he got the president's specific approval. Nor did he tell me that the president had approved such a transaction. But again, I wish to reiterate that throughout I believed that the president had indeed authorized such activity.

No other person with whom I

was in contact with during my tenure at the White House told me that he or she ever discussed the issue of the residuals or profits with the president.

In late November, two other things occurred which relate to this issue. On or about Friday, Nov. 21, I asked Admiral Poindexter directly, "Does the president know?" He told me he did not. And on Nov. 25, the day I was reassigned back to the United States Marine Corps for service, the president of the United States called me. In the course of that call, the president said to me words to the effect that, "I just didn't know."

Gordon said he was led into a series of rooms — "You know, like the police do, so your lawyer can't get to you" — while his wife, who is also his manager, tried to get out of the transit area and telephone for help.

"I went nuts on them," she recalled. "I said they were a bunch of fascists and we were going home in the next plane and we'll never play France again."

Gordon said a sympathetic officer told him they would have let him go sooner if his wife had not been so rude. "He told me, 'This chef, he's a racist, and he hates Americans. He'll keep you as long as he can.'"

Waiting in a locker room around noon, Gordon watched officers come in and dig into their beer stash — not one of them offered me a taste." This is said with a raised eyebrow and a wink, followed by the observation: "I think it's pretty weird that Klaus Barbie benefits from a 20-year statute of limitations and not me."

He lost his temper only once, when an officer picked up his hat. Dale Turner's hat. Gordon rose pointed and growled: "Touch *pas le chapeau*!" — don't touch the hat.

After five hours, the chief issued a nine-day visa that covered the French portion of Gordon's European tour. On Sunday night, before the Dexy Gordon quartet played for 3,000 people in the Grand Halle de Villette, Jack Lang visited the dressing room and said, "Dexter, please don't blame the French people for this."

An Interior Ministry official invited Gordon to his office Monday and, without apologizing, extended the nine days to one month. Gordon does not consider it a victory. He likes France; he had been thinking about coming back for a vacation in Biarritz.

Gordon said he thought about "all the people this sort of thing happens to every day — people who don't get any attention," adding: "Actually, it probably wouldn't have happened to me if I was wearing my chevalier medal. Next time I come to France I'm going to wear my medal."

JAZZ: Dexter, les Flics

(Continued from Page 1)

in 1967 in Paris he was arrested for

"It wasn't possession," he recalled, "but they had observed me buying and I was obviously a user. I wasn't hurting anybody but myself. It was a misdemeanor." He spent two months in prison ("which was just as well because I cleaned up") before being able to arrange bail. A few months later he received a three-month suspended sentence.

He had to sign in at the police prefecture once a week, which took a good part of the day. He read Henry Miller's "Quiet Days in Clichy" while waiting. Finally he was told to leave the country.

In 1971 Gordon received a letter on Interior Ministry stationery (he still carries it) that said he could

enter France to work for three-month periods. He has toured France many times since. The letter straightened out occasional problems at the border.

He glows now at 64, his eyes have a survivor's twinkle and the constantly slow-motion hands add twists of irony to his husky voice.

Two years ago, while "Round Midnight" was in production, the Socialist minister of culture, Jack Lang, gave Gordon one of France's most sought-after cultural awards, proclaiming him a *chevalier* in the Ordre des Arts et des Lettres.

The film's producer, Irwin Winkler, reminded French cultural officials in New York about the award when they checked the records and held up formalities before Gordon's current tour.

They gave him a three-year visa, but when Gordon showed it at the airport, "Le chef" said: "This doesn't mean anything. The consulate people in New York don't know what they're doing." That's a quote. And he didn't want to know anything about any old letter."

Gordon said he was led into a series of rooms — "You know, like the police do, so your lawyer can't get to you" — while his wife, who is also his manager, tried to get out of the transit area and telephone for help.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Zambia Ferry Toll Is 198 and Rising

LUSAKA, Zambia (UPI) — At least 198 persons were drowned after a ferry struck a sandbank and sank in a river separating Zambia and Zaire. The police said Tuesday as the search continued for 200 more bodies. The toll was higher than initially indicated because more than 500 passengers probably had been on board, not 400 as first thought.

Government officials and police officials reached by telephone in Mansa, the capital of Luapula Province, said a navigational error may have caused the accident. The Zairean barge hit the sandbank at Katavu, between the two countries.

"The barge hit a sandbank when it went off course," a government official said. "It is very obvious that it was overloaded beyond the 470 capacity."

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would take control of planned elections from an independent election board. It later revoked the decree, but by then protesters were calling for the immediate ouster of the council amid allegedly brutal suppression of strikers by the military.

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OPINION

Herald Tribune**Yes, Judge the Judge**

Americans hold the Supreme Court in such reverence that they are sometimes persuaded, haplessly, to try taking the politics out of politics. As President Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert Bork reverberates, it becomes clear that this is such a time.

The white marble and the black robes radiate a virtue that transcends partisanship. That is exactly as it should be; federal judges receive lifetime appointments in order to be free of any partisan debt or duty. Their unencumbered freedom to decide cases is, however, distinctly different from how the Senate should decide which nominees to approve. As the history of Reagan nominations illustrates, that is a political question, properly and always. To claim that it is improper to examine a nominee's philosophical positions misses the point. The wholly proper test is to discover and weigh what those positions are.

Mr. Reagan pledged to change the Supreme Court's philosophy. At his early heights of popularity he filled his first vacancy with Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman justice. In 1981 she sailed through three days of hearings and was unanimously confirmed before the court's fall term.

Mr. Reagan won in 1984 by a landslide, but the 1986 elevation of William Rehnquist to chief justice met increased resistance from a Republican Senate, even though the companion appointment of Antonin Scalia brought little net change in the court's outlook. This time there were four days of quarreling hearings, and the Senate eventually approved the promotion only by a vote of 65-33, seven more negative votes than any justice in history had received.

Now the politics have changed dramatically. Democrats control the Senate. The president's popularity has plummeted. And Judge Bork's extensive record as lawyer, teacher, government official and member of the Court of Appeals strongly suggest that he would change the court's delicate balance.

Is that a legitimate focus of concern? Yes. Philosophy is every bit as relevant for the Senate as for the president. For people who think of themselves as progressive on social

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

When the Plant Closes

So far, the trade bill is moving along pretty well in its perilous passage through the Senate. In the first of the crucial votes, the senators last week cut the energy-security — that is, oil-protection — section out of it. If that one had gone the other way it might have meant the collapse of the bill itself. The oil section was an enormous concession to one special interest, the domestic oil producers; if they had won, it would have been impossible to keep out all the others. But the vote went the right way by a reassuringly substantial margin, maintaining the agreement that has been keeping the single-industry goodies and giveaways out of this legislation.

The next major vote will probably be on the provision requiring a company to give 90 days' notification of the closing of a plant employing 100 or more people. The case for it is that it can ease the blow to those people, providing time for counseling and planning for retraining and the transition to other work. Where employers provide advance notice, the provision's supporters argue, unemployment and the disruption of people's lives is reduced. The authors have limited it to closings big enough to have an impact not only on individual workers but on whole towns.

To attempt to meet businesses' objections, the draftsmen have offered a series of

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Too Much of a Navy?

Matching naval forces to missions is no easy task, as the problems in the Gulf make clear. This year the U.S. Navy is spending \$95 billion, a third of the defense budget, toward its goal of a 600-ship fleet, but it has run into an embarrassing obstacle: money.

The navy had counted on 3 percent real growth, but the Pentagon's overall budget will clearly be less, leaving unworkable alternatives. Either the navy will grow at the expense of the other services, or it will end up buying a hollow fleet, which it cannot afford to keep properly maintained and manned.

One answer to this dilemma is suggested in a recent Brookings Institution study by William Kaufmann, a respected defense analyst. He redefines the navy's missions and concludes that a smaller navy would suffice and would require no real growth in spending. It is a wholly sensible prescription entitled to special attention by Congress.

The navy's peacekeeping mission is to show the flag and deter adventure by countries like Libya or Iran. In war it has three roles. One is to escort convoys to Europe and a second is to guard the passages between Greenland, Iceland and the United Kingdom through which Soviet submarines must pass to attack convoys. For these tasks the navy needs frigates, attack submarines, land-based patrol aircraft and an underwater network of microphones to monitor Soviet submarines.

The third role is to attack Soviet bases from which planes and submarines might threaten convoys, and to head off Soviet advances on Norway or Iceland.

Mr. Kaufmann believes that these roles require only 12 carrier battle groups and transport for three Marine Corps assault

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Now Comes a German Swing to the East

By Michel Jobert

The writer is a former cabinet member under Presidents Georges Pompidou and François Mitterrand

PARIS — A recent opinion poll in France ranked the Germans as the nation's most highly regarded partners. This says much for the realism with which the French understand the need for French-German reconciliation and cooperation. The efforts of Adenauer, de Gaulle and Jean Monnet, all now dead, were not in vain.

But hang on. In the last few months the wind has shifted in West Germany. Its press has been offensive, aggressive, intemperate as regards France and Frenchmen. For anyone in Paris who reads it regularly, this makes for a disturbing contrast with the sincere good will expressed by the French. Perhaps it is time for the president,

It is a people that thinks it can make a deal with the Soviets to buy back its unity — in whatever form.

government, legislature and media leaders in France to alert the public to this irritation with France and to the truth about German leanings.

Eight years ago I wrote an article for a foreign policy journal contending that Germany, more than a state, was above all a people established in Central Europe, at times a bit farther east and at times a bit farther west. Borders had never been its chief concern. The main thing was unity — a secret dream, not admitted openly since the defeat and division in 1945, but uniquely and obstinately anchored in German minds.

I added that, as a consequence, the unity of the German people — written into the constitution

of the Federal Republic in 1949 — motivated all the silent responses, the patience, the delays of West German policy. I argued that neutrality and neutralism would develop in tandem with even the slimmest prospect of advance toward reunification not so much of the country of Germany but of the German people.

This drew vehement protests, both French and German: I didn't know what I was talking about. West Germany was fused in an Atlantic Europe under American control, and that choice was irreversible. In 1972 the Federal Republic had accepted coexistence with a Communist German entity, the Democratic Republic, under Soviet control. Unity, reunification, neutralization, Plankland — it was all misinformed foreboding.

Today those indignant voices have been stilled. The reality is clear: Germany intends to go its own way in *Mittel Europa* — that is, the way of a reunited German people.

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It is a people that thinks it

OPINION

Computerized Democracy Allows No Time to Think

By David S. Broder

WEST DES MOINES, Iowa — It was dial-a-president night at the Holiday Inn here. On one side of the sliding partition in the main ballroom, a boisterous group of businessmen laughed at a comedian and inaugurated new officers. On the other side, about 85 earnest Iowans participated in an exercise in instant democracy that was as clutching as it was frightening.

As the seven Democratic presidential hopefuls answered questions in a Houston auditorium, the Iowans — likely participants in next February's first caucus in the nation — watched a big-screen television picture of the candidates.

There's something scary about this new system.

Each spectator held a hand-sized dial, numbered from one to seven, connected by wire to a nearby computer.

As the candidates came on the screen, one after another, delivering their responses to insinuating questions from William F. Buckley Jr. and ubiquitous questions from the former Democratic national chairman Robert S. Strauss, each Iowan rotated the pointer in his palm to indicate the degree of comfort or discomfort he felt with what he was seeing. "If you go very much like what you're hearing, go to number 7," Chris Wheeler, whose Seattle company owns the system, had told them. "If you strongly dislike it, go the other way to number 1. Number 4 is neutral."

The Iowans had been recruited by the Washington polling firm of Harrison Hickman and Paul Maslin, screened to be sure they were active Democrats. They were paid \$25 for the evening's work, which they seemed to take seriously.

Out of sight, their individual responses were merged by the computer every three seconds and plotted as points on a line on a graph, overlaid on the teacast of the debate. On the backstage monitor, where a half-dozen reporters were watching, the wavering of the line measured the response of the 85-member jury seated just a few feet away.

It was instant, summary judgment — as final as the thumbs up, thumbs down of the Roman emperors viewing the gladiatorial combat.

The sophistication of the system was breathtaking. Our monitor showed not just the average rating each candidate was getting at the moment, but the range of reactions — the percentage of 1s, 7s and in-between scores — telling us whether his comments were polarizing the audience or building a consensus.

Down in a corner of the screen, separate "cells" showed the scores being reported by women and men, young and

old, liberals and conservatives — 24 sub-categories, in all, within the jury.

As one who has struggled with only intermittent success since 1960 to gauge the likely public reaction to political debates, I was awed by this flood of information. Like a prospector striking gold, I felt like shouting, "Dats, Charlie, fields of data!"

Clearly, anyone assigned to do instant analysis of future political debates would find such a system a boon. But what does this kind of technology imply for U.S. politics and government?

Mr. Wheeler argues that it is a perfect tool of democracy, providing privacy for the individual, freedom from coercive group pressure, and a computer guarantee that each person's opinion will be given the same weight: true one-person, one-vote democracy. It also allows people to register their reactions nonverbally, ending the requirement of literacy and articulateness that most other polling or survey techniques require.

"That sounds wonderful, until you ask whether democracy is really separable from literacy and articulated thought." The nation's Founding Fathers assumed that both the leaders and the citizens of the republic would exercise judgment on its laws and policies. They believed that only through such a dialogue would the national interest emerge. They worried about sudden surges of sentiment; yet in this system, there is no time for reflection before the reaction is measured and recorded.

The other concern must be what will happen to this information, now that it is available. This was a trial run — and a successful one. My guess is that by next year, each of the networks and major newspapers will have contracted with Mr. Wheeler or one of his competitors and set up its own "jury" of debaters to react instantly to campaign debates, to major presidential speeches, and to any other major scheduled event.

The verdict will be available as soon as the event is off the air — if indeed the event is not interrupted to update a round-by-round scorecard. And that verdict will inevitably pre-empt discussion of what actually was said.

Clearly, too, the candidates will use the data to refine their message "to make it more effective," if not more sincere.

It is amazing technology. But it represents one more step from a representative republic to a direct plebiscitary democracy. The first depends on responsible officials reconciling articulated views of their constituents; the second on sophisticated political manipulation of mass emotions and the magnification, through instant media feedback, of momentary sentiments. That is what makes it scary.

The Washington Post



'It's awful that so many people around the president did these things! Who in the world hired those people?'

Some Fight by Other Rules

Regarding the two-part article "Put More Muscle in the Gulf, Less in NATO" (June 9, 10) by Zbigniew Brzezinski:

Concerning Mr. Brzezinski's call to reduce U.S. troop strength in Europe and increase it in South Asia, it has been well demonstrated — by the French in Vietnam and by the Americans in Afghanistan — that when a superpower is outnumbered by committed troops, and when these troops are willing and even anxious to die for their cause, the superpower will pay more and eventually beg to leave. In short, this rule: Do not get involved militarily in a jihad situation.

Sic Transit Columnist Cohen's Gloria

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — A while back, I gave a speech in New Jersey. I entered the hall, had a name tag affixed to my jacket, ate lunch, gave my speech and then was driven to the train, whereupon I realized how truly famous I am.

After about an hour I went looking for the train's club car. As I walked down the aisle, I noticed people staring at me. Often, if I returned their gaze, they looked away, but sometimes they just held their stare and even nodded. Being a political person, I nodded back.

Back in my seat, I was at first dismayed at what had happened. But the longer I thought it over, the more it seemed to make sense. These people had recognized me. Of course!

I had been on national television a fair bit at the time — "Donahue," "The McLaughlin Group" — and, for sure,

I was being recognized.

I had done local television, too, and since the train was heading toward Washington it was only natural that some of the passengers had seen these shows.

Fame! I thought of fame. I thought of the benefits and the travails.

I had lost my anonymity. I could no longer go down the aisle of a train for a hot dog without people seeing me, knowing who I was, commenting on my choice of food. I remembered a conversation I once had with Robert Redford in which he described what life was like for him. He had dropped his daughter off at the Denver airport and decided on the spur of the moment to drive to his next destination. He rented a car and hit the road, but everywhere he went he was

recognized. Gas station attendants wanted his autograph, or to talk about his last picture. Mr. Redford drove to the next airport and hopped a plane.

This is the way it would be for me. I thought. Me and Bob in the same boat. God, what a loss of privacy.

People would come up to me on the street. I would have to ask for restaurant tables that faced the wall. I would have to get reservations under a phony name

MEANWHILE

so head waiters would not tip the press to my coming. Maybe I would not be able to eat out at all.

On the other hand, the prospect of fame was very satisfying. Isn't it what we all want? Once, I had a taste of it. I appeared on "The Merv Griffin Show" and beforehand they sent a limousine for me. It was a long, deep-green affair with tinted windows and it arrogantly cruised up to the studio where Mr. Griffin taped his show. Since he never announced his guests beforehand, there was always a crowd of autograph-seekers outside. They descended on my limo. Some of them leaned over the car's hood to see through the windshield.

"Who's that?" one of them shouted.

"I don't know," said another. I stepped into the crowd. "Who are you?" they demanded. I didn't know what to say. My name wouldn't mean anything, and so I blurted out, "Nobody. I'm nobody."

One of them asked for an autograph anyway. On the train, though, all of that changed. I was finally somebody.

Best of all, I would be somebody to everyone I went to school with. All of them, including the teachers, would know that I had made it. Mr. London, the Spanish teacher who told my father that it was not true I was an underachiever. I was just plain dumb, would have to eat those words — in the pluperfect. If I had my way, As for Mark Cain, the son of my mother's friend who did everything just as he was told ("Perfect Mark," we called him), he would clutch his chest every time he saw my picture.

Fame! What exhilaration! What anguish! I dreaded an increase in the anonymous letters I get. One came just the other day: "Richard Cohen. You are the worm in the shiny red apple."

I weighed the good and the bad and wisely concluded that I would accept the inevitable. There's no escaping fame. I could not stop writing. It's me. I would not stop appearing on television. It's big bucks. Fame was a small price to pay. I did not want to sound like a rich person complaining about the servant problem. I would bear the burden.

So I arrived home rather full of myself — famous as hell, actually. I took off my outer coat and sat down at the dinner table. My son asked, "Why are you wearing that name tag?" I grabbed for it and peeled it off. "Richard Cohen," it said in big, black letters. "Columnist, Washington Post." Fame is indeed fleeting.

The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Some Fight by Other Rules

Regarding the two-part article "Put More Muscle in the Gulf, Less in NATO" (June 9, 10) by Zbigniew Brzezinski:

Concerning Mr. Brzezinski's call to reduce U.S. troop strength in Europe and increase it in South Asia, it has been well demonstrated — by the French in Vietnam and by the Americans in Afghanistan — that when a superpower is outnumbered by committed troops, and when these troops are willing and even anxious to die for their cause, the superpower will pay more and eventually beg to leave. In part this is based on the difference in culture; the North is rooted in Judeo-Christian beliefs honoring life, while the South, particularly the Islamic world, often cherishes death, in the name of Allah.

The last American leader to fully appreciate this may have been Harry Truman at Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He saved many more Japanese and allied lives by his decision than if he had opted for conventional warfare. He seemed to have forgotten this later in Korea.

U.S. policy makers should think twice before placing troops or ships in positions vulnerable to unconventional modes of attack, such as suicide car bombs or suicide assault on warships by small boats. U.S. defenses will not function in these situations, and the loss of American life will continue.

In short, this rule: Do not get involved militarily in a jihad situation.

PHILIP LISAGOR

Peshawar, Pakistan.

The Boundary With Tibet

In "A Rattling of Chinese Sabers in Tibet" (June 3), the reporter writes: "Since 1960, China and India have contested their boundaries, drawn vaguely by Britain in 1913 and 1914. After the Communist takeover in China in 1949, the new government rejected that demarcation."

The boundary demarcation between Tibet (and not China, as implied in your report) and India to the east of Bhutan, commonly referred to as the McMahon Line, was agreed upon at the Simla Conference. The plenipotentiaries of Britain and Tibet signed the treaty on July 3, 1914. The governments of Tibet and Britain subsequently ratified the convention.

The final treaty regarding the boundary demarcation between Tibet and India had, in fact, nothing to do with any

Chinese government, nor was the demarcation done by the British alone. Tibet and Britain were the sole signatories of the treaty. Tibet has been under the illegal occupation of the present Chinese regime since March 1959.

RIGZIN D. WORPA,

Horgen, Switzerland.

Rape Gets Even Nastier

Your extensive coverage of the AIDS issue has emphasized that the problems surrounding AIDS are moral as well as medical. One overlooked aspect concerns the consequences of rape. Sexual assault now poses added horrors.

KATHY MEGVERY,

BRYAN CAMPBELL

Montreal

Picking a Vice President

Patrick Thomas's opinion column, "The Office No One Runs for but Few Would Spurn" (June 22), contains a major historical error. The author refers to an amendment to the U.S. Constitution allowing "presidential nominees to name their own running mates." The 12th Amendment, to which

obviously refers, does no such thing. It simply says that the presidential electors in the various states will vote separately for president and vice president. The constitution says nothing about political parties or conventions.

I should add that presidential nominees have not always chosen their running mates, although that has become common. One overlooked aspect concerns the customs. Additionally, most historians no longer believe that Alexander Hamilton's influence was what "swung" the 1800 election to Thomas Jefferson after the tie with Aaron Burr. Other factors were more important.

BERNARD SINSHEIMER,
Boulogne-Billancourt, France.

The Class of Czech Glass

An apology is due the Czechs for Kate Singleton's "Borek Sipek: New Flair for Bohemian Glassware" (May 20). The statement that until Mr. Sipek came along Czech glass was limited to astyras and Gothic-style numbers is ludicrous.

In 1967 the Czechoslovak pavilion in Montreal was the hit of the world's fair, with people waiting up to six hours for admission. The outstanding exhibit was the showing of Czech glass. It was gener-

ally agreed at the time that it had no peer. The Russians invaded the following year and the best glassmakers fled, leaving a few who were forced by the Communists to produce grotesque Russian-style glass now common in Prague. What Mr. Sipek is producing is an insult to the best Czech traditions.

ALEXANDRE GEORGES,
Luxembourg.

Doubtless a Fine Lunch

What is wrong with Richard Reeves's opinion column "Sinking Down to the Bottom Line" (July 3) depicting the plight of journalists in America's bottom-line society? What is wrong is that it appears at all — while so many more painful and arbitrary dislocations afflict all the voiceless people in their professions and businesses remain ignored, or at least underreported.

Truth is, the media are weak on enterprise, poignancy and responsibility in discussing this topic, while themselves growing fatter and lazier, as Mr. Reeves's own research with a correspondent of great prestige over lunch in Paris suggests.

EDWARD ROHRBACH,
Paris.

You can enjoy Chateau Mouton Rothschild '81 during the month of July on all our flights from Europe to Singapore.

Bottled by Baron Philippe de Rothschild.
Label designed by Arman.
Served exclusively by Singapore Airlines First Class.

Africa's Chinese Railroad Is a Lifeline

Tazara Carries Exports and Hopes of Front-Line States

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

ON THE TAZARA RAILROAD — There are Mao-suited Chinese men out on the loading platform, grinning and shaking hands. Next to them, in a squall of chirping and yellow fuzz, Zambian farmers load day-old chicks bound for Dar es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital.

Third-class compartments are packed jowl-to-elbow with Africans — nursing mothers, sleepy old men and big-eyed little boys.

In first class, a Zambian businessman with diamond cuff links and a cassette player has cranked up a Beatles song, "Love Me Do."

Prowling around the platform, amid the Chinese and the chickens and the teen-age girls hawking green oranges, are plainclothes security men. No photographs allowed. They are sniffing after South African saboteurs.

At 11:15 on a Friday morning, right on time, horns honk, the Chi-

nes wave goodbye and the train pulls out for its 1,161-mile run from central Zambia to the Indian Ocean.

This 11-year-old railroad once was labeled a \$500-million mistake. The World Bank, the United States and a gaggle of European experts

helped the front-line states move copper, fertilizer, oil, grain and spare parts, not people. Tazara officials have asked donors for 1,050 new freight cars; they don't want any more passenger cars. The movement of African freight subsidizes the movement of Africans.

"Passenger traffic is only a social service," says Standwell Mapara,

general manager of the railroad.

For Africans, however, this social service, this afterthought to the delivery of fertilizer, has transformed the Tazara Railroad into a kind of magic carpet for the common man.

In much of Zambia and almost all of Tanzania, reliable, affordable and relatively speedy long-haul public transportation is otherwise nonexistent. This Chinese train is all there is.

More than 1.3 million people rode the Tazara last year. Perhaps twice that number would have ridden, if there were room.

This train is a mesmerizing curiosity. Across Zambia and Tanzania, people stop and stare at it with open mouths. Unlike anything this part of Africa has ever known, the Tazara is a regularly scheduled connection to a world beyond thatch roofs, dirt floors and long nights with no electricity.

The journey from central Zambia to Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, a distance farther than from New York to Kansas City or London to Moscow, brings together Africans and a few foreigners who normally have nothing to do with each other.

There are ironed businessmen and subsistence farmers, assorted smugglers and soldiers on leave, aid workers and Scandinavian rock-sackers and Africans on the lam.

Up to 2,000 people wedge themselves into 12 passenger cars for the two-day ride. There isn't much to do but hold your seat, look out the greasy windows and listen to the voices of Africa.

said it would be a waste of money, that it would not make a profit and that, in any case, it was not needed.

Three leaders, two African presidents and one Chinese chairman, disagreed. They wanted a "free-dom" railroad that would end Zambia's dependence on white regimes to the south.

In the late 1960s, when Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia could not coax money out of the West, they turned to Mao Zedong. None of the three had ever had much luck running their respective countries' economies, but as it turned out they knew how to build a railroad.

The Tazara now carries nearly all of Zambia's copper exports, at about half the cost of the next cheapest rail outlet. It attracts far more passengers than it can carry. It has opened up the rich but inaccessible highlands of western Tanzania to a flurry of development.

The train is slow and prone to accidents, and it mashes an occasional giraffe. But it usually makes money.

European countries have committed \$45 million to a 10-year project to rehabilitate the Tazara and increase its freight capacity. An additional \$68 million is under negotiation.

The U.S. government, according to railroad officials, is in the final stages of approving about \$35 million to supply 14 American locomotives and maintenance equipment.

Human cargo has never been and will never be the priority of the railroad men who run the Tazara or the anti-apartheid donors who give it money. There are five freight trains a day, only six passenger trains a week.

Donors are spending millions to

help the front-line states move copper, fertilizer, oil, grain and spare parts, not people. Tazara officials have asked donors for 1,050 new freight cars; they don't want any more passenger cars. The movement of African freight subsidizes the movement of Africans.

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It is cheap to ride the train. The one-way fare is around \$10, third class. But it is not pleasant, particularly in third class, where 35 percent of the passengers ride.

There are 93 station stops. Many third-class passengers stand up all night or sit on each other. Compartments designed to carry 90 people usually carry about 300. There is no water or food service in third class. The toilets are unspeakable.

"Are you Rooskie?" asks Chui Jiaching, seeing a white man in a corridor of the train. Mr. Chui seems disappointed to hear that the man is American. In halting English, he says he studied Russian in Beijing and had been looking for someone to practice it on.

There aren't many Russians to practice on in Zambia or Tanzania. Nor, for that matter, are there many Chinese.

In the early 1970s, Chinese construction of the Tazara triggered a "Reds against the West" view of Africa by some Westerners.

About 2,000 students yelling

"Down with the military dictator-

ship!" marched near the school Tuesday after a rally. The students shook clenched fists at hundreds of police officers in green combat uniforms standing around the school, but no clashes were reported.

Student leaders said they would hold a service for Mr. Lee at the school on Thursday, then parade with the body through Seoul before driving to his home in the southern city of Kwangju for burial.

Kwangju, 165 miles (265 kilometers) south of Seoul, is an opposition stronghold. Government forces suppressed an uprising in Kwangju in 1980, killing hundreds of young people.

Police officials declined on Tuesday to say whether they would allow the students to hold the procession. Korean law requires permits for any political gathering, and they are rarely granted. Government and opposition officials expressed concern privately that a major procession across the country with Mr. Lee's body could stir public anger anew.

The authorities began an investigation Tuesday into the case of Mr. Lee, and the Seoul District Prosecution Office said it planned to summon top police officers for questioning.

Meanwhile, President Chun Doo Hwan announced Tuesday that he was returning letters of resignation from 28 members of his Democratic Justice Party's executive council.

The council members resigned after the party chairman, Roh Tae Woo, unexpectedly demanded on June 29 that Mr. Chun agree to calls by the opposition for sweeping democratic reforms. Mr. Roh said the reforms were needed to end 18 days of violent anti-government protests.

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to Assad
Optimistic
Hostages



RUNNING WITH THE BULLS — Runners tried to keep a step ahead of bulls in the streets of Pamplona, Spain, on Tuesday, at the annual San Fermín festival. Only minor injuries were reported. Every morning during the weeklong festival, runners go a half mile with six bulls, from the corral to a ring where bullfighters confront the animals.

Chirac Threatens to Break Ties to Iran If Fugitive in Embassy Won't Testify

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac warned Tuesday that France might break diplomatic relations with Iran if a fugitive in the Iranian Embassy here did not testify on a series of bombings in Paris in September.

Mr. Chirac's decision, in an interview with the newspaper *Le Monde*, appeared to be part of an

Iraq war and the Soviet Union reciprocated.

Increasingly tougher line toward the case of Wahid Gordji, an employee at the Iranian mission who took refuge there last month after being sought for questioning.

"If Mr. Gordji refused to come out," said Mr. Chirac, "such an attitude would have very serious consequences on the process of normalization and on our relations with Iran. It is evident that we will not wait for long and that we will use all the means necessary for justice to accomplish its mission."

Asked what his government might do, the prime minister responded that there were "several means, which could go all the way to breaking diplomatic relations."

"Everything depends on the attitude of Iran itself," added Mr. Chirac.

[Mr. Gordji's family left Paris on Tuesday for Tehran, Reuters reported.]

The Gordji affair has produced one of the sharpest confrontations between France and Iran since the Iranian revolution in 1979 and has erupted at a delicate moment in French politics, as various personalities jockey for position for the presidential elections next spring.

The son of a physician to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, Mr. Gordji is nominally a translator at the Iranian Embassy. But French police investigators believe that he is a major Iranian agent in contact with underground terrorist networks in Western Europe.

Mr. Chirac said that it was "out of the question that this person should not be heard by the judge, who will have the right to draw the conclusions from this hearing in all freedom and impartiality."

A toughening of the French position was signaled this weekend by Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard

Raimond, who announced Sunday in Amman, Jordan, that France was "suspending" its talks with Iran over the two countries' badly strained bilateral relations.

Mr. Raimond was reportedly to have been irritated that the Interior Ministry had ordered the police to ring the Iranian Embassy in Paris last week without consulting him first on the possible diplomatic repercussions of the move.

The Foreign Ministry was further embarrassed when Mr. Gordji surfaced at a news conference in the encircled mission on Thursday and asserted that a senior French diplomat had advised him to take refuge there.

In the interview, Mr. Chirac remarked that there was "an inevitable difference of approach" between the two ministries, but added: "As I am the prime minister, I decide. France has in no case the intention of ceding to any kind of blackmail whatever, nor of making any kind of provocation."

■ Iran-U.S. Tribunal Award

The U.S. Iran Claims Tribunal awarded \$115 million on Tuesday to a U.S. oil drilling company that had sued the Iranian government for expropriation of its drilling rigs. The Associated Press reported from The Hague.

In its largest award ever, the special tribunal awarded \$68.5 million plus interest to Sedco Inc., a company based in Dallas.

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In China, Grocery Tycoon Is a Hot Item

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

BENXI, China — Guan Guangmei, former peasant and former meat counter clerk, is a "phenomenon" to her fellow Chinese.

The determined 37-year-old woman has captivated theorists of economic reform, infatuated defenders of Communist orthodoxy and become one of the most talked-about people in China — all because she succeeded in an enterprise where many had failed.

Over the last two years, Miss Guan, a member of the Communist Party, has leased eight bankrupt or financially shaky grocery stores from the Benxi city government and transformed them into flourishing, profitable operations. Her markets now account for one-third of the nonstaple food sales and one-half of all profits produced by food stores in Benxi, a city of 1.4 million people in northeastern China.

On the ground floor of the Dongming Shangchang or Eastern Brightness Store, Miss Guan, efficient and brisk, in a sober gray polyester pantsuit, drew the tips of her fingers along a gleaming white tile counter. Her barely perceptible nod of approval stirred smiles from the women in white hats behind the counter, which was stacked with pyramids of cellulose-wrapped candies and jars of preserved apples and apricots.

"This is reform," Miss Guan said flatly. "I have the power to run this enterprise."

For several weeks, newspapers around the country have broadcast the exploits of Miss Guan almost in storybook fashion. "Inside the Guan Guangmei phenomenon" promised a headline on page one of a national newspaper. Boasted another, "Benxi produces Guan Guangmei!" in the prestigious and influential Economic Daily, a two-week debate of sorts has raged over whether her success and methods are truly "socialist" or are, in fact, blatantly "capitalist."

And although anonymous commentators, editorialists and letter writers who support Miss Guan heavily outnumber her detractors, the extended discussion of the "Guan Guangmei phenomenon" is a rare instance of public exchange over issues at the core of China's modernization effort. The degree of official and public support for Miss Guan suggests strongly that her example is being used not only to champion economic reform but also to smoke out the ideological opposition.

Benxi's Communist Party branch has held meetings over the last year to assess Miss Guan's endeavors. Her party critics, according to the Economic Daily, have accused her for a variety of sins.

One party member who has worked for a quarter of a century in one of the stores now leased by Miss Guan criticized her for "disliking the supervision of the party and for being good at dancing."

Another party member contended that she "plays down the role of political education," while a third asserted: "The leasing system of Guan Guangmei takes advantage of the situation to benefit herself. It has the character of exploitation."

These criticisms, even the denigration of her ballroom talents, are fundamental to China's current dilemma: how to invigorate an economy that is resisting virtually all stimuli under a blanket of bureaucratic incompetence and corruption, while preserving a necessary patina of socialist ideology.

That Miss Guan dances well raises the question of whether she is polluted with bourgeois values just as much as her high salary may imply she is a capitalist.

"They're not used to these things, so they oppose us," said Miss Guan. "Some workers are used to administration from above and the iron rice bowl. They think

socialism means everyone should have rice to eat, whether they work or not. This kind of thinking is a real problem."

Miss Guan, whose short black hair is beginning to show the first strands of gray, grew up in a rural area near Benxi, a grimy town driven by steel mills. After graduating from high school in 1968 in the midst of the political hysteria of the Cultural Revolution, she worked on a commune near her home. She was eventually chosen as a production team leader in charge of 340 people.

In 1971, she was transferred to Benxi, where she sold pork at the Xiaofang grocery store. Two and a half years later she was named head of the foodstuff's department and, shortly thereafter, became assistant manager of the entire store.

"When we worked in the fields, life was very difficult," Miss Guan said. "So I thought, once we got enterprises going, we could make the country rich. I wanted to make it more successful but couldn't. Back then, I wanted to make the countryside rich."

Her biggest disillusionment came, she said, when she was trying to turn the Xiaofang store around. "Even if you had talent, you couldn't do well because the country didn't give you power," she said. "As assistant manager, I couldn't do anything because they wouldn't listen to me. We had no power."

In 1984, Benxi announced that individuals could lease enterprises. Miss Guan cut 20 yuan or about \$5, from Miss Jiang's salary — or about one-quarter of her monthly wage. "From that very day, I began to be more cautious with customers and run them that decision, Miss Guan said, changed her life.

"I thought, by using this leasing method I could improve other enterprises," she explained. "I started looking at losing enterprises. I

looked at the Guangming food store, which had consistently lost money for six years."

"It lost money for lots of reasons," Miss Guan added. "Primarily because the management was not good." She leased the Guangming store.

"The leaders were no good, so I demoted them," she said. "By the end of the year, the workers had bonuses."

Her strategy at the store, she said, was typical of her overall management technique. "There was a tremendous amount of waste," she said. "Internal management was terrible. Goods sat around. Nobody cared if they were sold or not. I set targets for every worker. If they didn't meet the target, their wages were cut."

The combination of rising wages and tough discipline worked wonders on the work force. Jiang Xue, a young woman who confessed she had once had a notorious reputation for a quick tongue and nasty manner with customers, said that after Miss Guan leased the store "told me that if I didn't change my behavior, I would be heavily penalized." She added, "I didn't believe her at all."

But one day, after a raucous argument with a customer, Miss Guan cut 20 yuan or about \$5, from Miss Jiang's salary — or about one-quarter of her monthly wage.

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ARTS / LEISURE

American Imports On the London Fringe

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Two American plays have just reached London from Playwrights Horizons, that most ambitious if eclectic of off-Broadway houses. One of them is so hopelessly fragile that it has barely survived the ocean crossing, but the other looking vastly stronger over here than it did in New York last summer, thanks largely to an intelligent Alan Strachan production at Greenwich. Its author, A.R. Gurney Jr., is one of the most intriguingly unusual and unfashionable of contemporary dramatists, and that we know him at all in England is almost entirely due to Strachan, who has been lovingly directing his plays at the Mermaid and Greenwich for the best part of 15 years.

Gurney is a 55-year-old professor from New England who spent most of his playwriting life as a kind of WASP Chekhov, chronicling the decline of the White Anglo-Saxon Protestant ethic along his native Eastern Seaboard as the old founding families gradually give way to new generations of immigrant achievers. His play, "The Perfect Party," is about a doomed attempt at one last social stand. Its hero is a Boston teacher, a kind of lesser Gatsby, who has chosen to go into the party-planning business.

To launch this eccentric career, he has decided to host one classic evening at home, a dinner party of such perfect success and distinction that it will be reviewed by the all-powerful social columnist of The New York Times, or at the very least one of her deputies. The original guest list had featured both Ginger Rogers and Alastair Cooke, but due to their unfortunate unavailability, a Jewish couple from next door have agreed to be present, along with the host and his wife and the reporter who make up the entire cast.

In the complex work by the late Bruno Maderna, "La Grande Aulodina," that occupied the second half of the program, Nagano demonstrated total grasp of Maderna's meaning and lucid control of the orchestra. The soloists Augusto Loppi and Angelo Persichelli, respectively first oboe and first flute of the Santa Cecilia, played prodigiously and movingly.

The Villa Medici festival runs for the rest of July, with more music, dance, and cinema (on the 27th the world premiere of Tony Palmer's "Maria Callas") before the performances. You can eat excellently at a little restaurant-café set up by Rosati's. The price is not excessive (about \$20 for a risotto, a steak, and wine), and the view from the terrace, with all Rome at your feet, is beyond price.

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.

Music at the Villa Medici

By William Weaver

ROME — Over the last few years, the Roman summer has become increasingly musical. In the past, the tourist who, at the end of the day, still had enough energy for cultural activity had to be content with the inevitable "Aida" in the Baths of Caracalla or an occasional concert with the Orchestra of Santa Cecilia in the ancient theater of Maxentius.

"Aida" is still playing in the massive ruins of the *therme*, and the Santa Cecilia Orchestra is still giving summer concerts (now in a new venue: the Capitoline Square). But you can also hear classical guitar recitals in the cloister of Santa Maria della Pace, Mozart in the garden of the Accademia Filarmonica, Monteverdi in the splendid Santa Maria sopra Minerva.

The festival of Villa Medici has been around for several seasons, but this summer it seems invigorated, as if it had taken a new lease on life. In the garden of the villa — since 1803 the seat of the French Academy — a good and versatile stage has been set up, facing a capacious hemicycle of tiered seats. Festive trompe l'oeil paintings decorate the exterior, making this temporary construction far more attractive than most such ad hoc arrangements.

The festival program (sumptuously designed by Franco Maria Ricci) does not list any artistic director but the association of the "Friends of Villa Medici" includes a number of French and Italian cultural catalysts, explaining the alacrity and

variety of the fare offered on the villa's al fresco stage.

Last week, for example, included ballet, film and a symphonic concert, all of notable interest. The film was David Wark Griffith's 1916 super-colossal "Intolerance," lovingly reconstructed by Raymond Rohauer and presented at the Cannes festival in 1982. Under Rohauer's supervision, the film was sensitively retitled, following the custom of Griffith's time. At Cannes the long picture (it runs a good two hours) was accompanied by a piano. In Rome, it's first projection since Cannes — the Orchestre de l'Ile de France under Jacques Mercier performed a specially composed symphonic suite by Pierre Jansen and Antoine Duhamel: a work of great charm, intelligently opposite. These were surely the ideal circumstances for seeing the director's bold work.

But then, the Villa Medici gardens are ideal for virtually any kind of performance, especially if it provides an interval for strolling along the tastefully illuminated green alleys or past the ancient Roman statues, collected by the Medicis, which now line the elegantly laid-out formal lawn.

The devisers of the festival's calendar naturally have remembered the illustrious former inhabitants of the villa, the Prix de Rome winners. Last week the Santa Cecilia Orchestra — briefly moving over from the Capitoline — performed the Berlioz song cycle "Nuits d'Ete" (a perfect choice for a balmy summer night), under the Ameri-

can conductor Kent Nagano.

Though Berlioz wrote these songs a few years after his Roman sojourn had ended, they breathe a Mediterranean sensuality that suggests he had not forgotten Italy.

The interpreter was to have been Janet Baker, but for reasons unannounced, she was replaced by the Dutch mezzo soprano Jard van Nes, a musical and persuasive singer. If the Berlioz lacked the lush warmth of other interpretations the fault lay in part with the outdoor setting (natural beauty and fresh air come at a price) and partly with Nagano's austere view of the piece.

In the complex work by the late Bruno Maderna, "La Grande Aulodina," that occupied the second half of the program, Nagano demonstrated total grasp of Maderna's meaning and lucid control of the orchestra. The soloists Augusto Loppi and Angelo Persichelli, respectively first oboe and first flute of the Santa Cecilia, played prodigiously and movingly.

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is no longer playing by any recognizable rules of social behavior.

It's about here that my enthusiasm for the play starts to fade, if only because Gurney's stagecraft is unable to cope with his own party in total disarray. Where Ayckbourn would have had bodies all over the furniture, the most we get are some offstage noises of a good time had by none. But by playing it for domestic comedy rather than

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Gurney is a 55-year-old professor from New England who spent most of his playwriting life as a kind of WASP Chekhov, chronicling the decline of the White Anglo-Saxon Protestant ethic along his native Eastern Seaboard as the old founding families gradually give way to new generations of immigrant achievers. His play, "The Perfect Party," is about a doomed attempt at one last social stand. Its hero is a Boston teacher, a kind of lesser Gatsby, who has chosen to go into the party-planning business.

To launch this eccentric career, he has decided to host one classic evening at home, a dinner party of such perfect success and distinction that it will be reviewed by the all-powerful social columnist of The New York Times, or at the very least one of her deputies. The original guest list had featured both Ginger Rogers and Alastair Cooke, but due to their unfortunate unavailability, a Jewish couple from next door have agreed to be present, along with the host and his wife and the reporter who make up the entire cast.

In the complex work by the late Bruno Maderna, "La Grande Aulodina," that occupied the second half of the program, Nagano demonstrated total grasp of Maderna's meaning and lucid control of the orchestra. The soloists Augusto Loppi and Angelo Persichelli, respectively first oboe and first flute of the Santa Cecilia, played prodigiously and movingly.

The Villa Medici festival runs for the rest of July, with more music, dance, and cinema (on the 27th the world premiere of Tony Palmer's "Maria Callas") before the performances. You can eat excellently at a little restaurant-café set up by Rosati's. The price is not excessive (about \$20 for a risotto, a steak, and wine), and the view from the terrace, with all Rome at your feet, is beyond price.

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.

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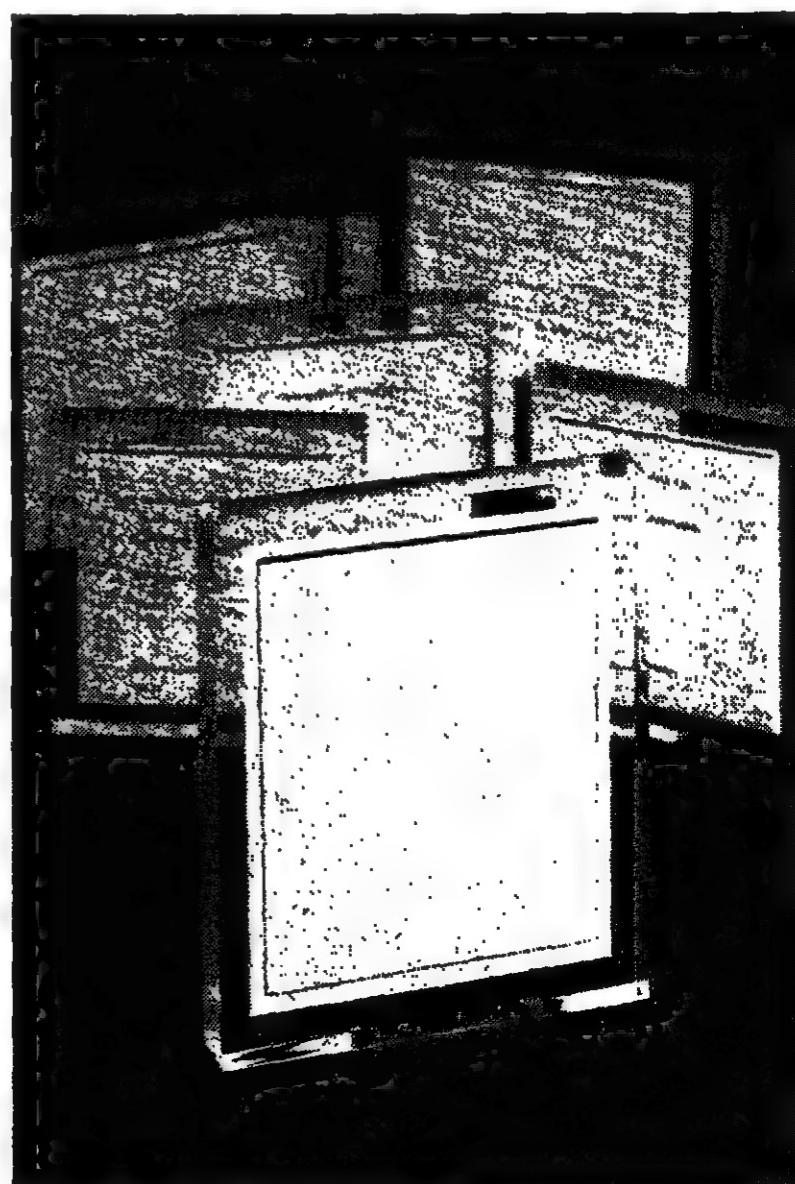
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“We truly succeed if there is no attack and no transaction.”

J.P. Morgan's key objective as a financial advisor and defense strategist is to forestall an unwelcome approach in the first place. Fully valued companies are rarely attacked or forced to restructure under pressure. So we work with you to find and implement measures that encourage a full valuation by the market of the company's stock. If a merger is to your advantage, we'll help you get the best price at the best terms. The point is, J.P. Morgan brings a relationship focus to a transaction-driven business, a philosophy that distinguishes us from other firms. We don't promote M&A transactions simply to generate fees, but offer objective financial advice that serves your best interests.



Empty tombstone underscores a J.P. Morgan credo: we don't do deals just to generate fees. If a transaction isn't in a client's interests, we'll recommend against it.

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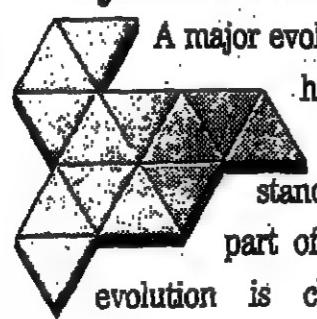
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Olivetti announces the PCs that respect your right to make your own decisions.

The arrival of the personal computer revolutionised the way businesses were run, bringing speed and efficiency that were previously unthinkable.

That revolution, like all technological revolutions, was producer-led. But the world since the revolution has changed. Business accepted and exploited the new technology, invested in it, often heavily. The business customer today is literate in the new technology, and is articulate enough clearly to communicate his needs. Olivetti believes that the responsible producer should listen to him.

Systems evolution

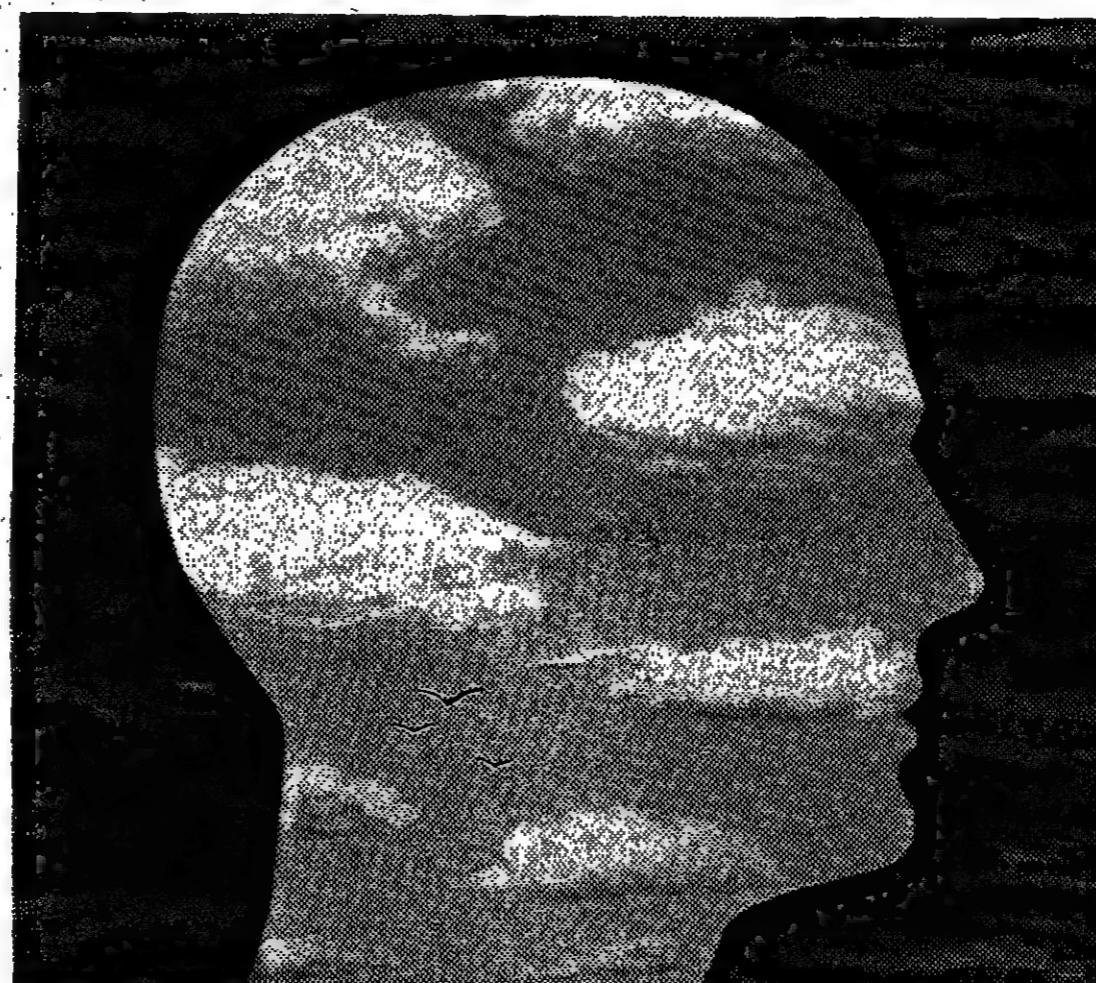


A major evolution in recent years has been in the role of the PC itself, from a stand-alone machine into part of a system. And this evolution is closely reflected in Olivetti's approach. For Olivetti, PCs are conceived as the building blocks of a system.

This user requirement for a systems approach has demanded increasingly powerful and sophisticated technology. The consumer has, in a sense, retaken the initiative. How should the producer respond?

Olivetti's view is clear. Today's user is not only technologically literate but also financially committed. Naturally, he expects products that will offer him all the benefits of state-of-the-art technology.

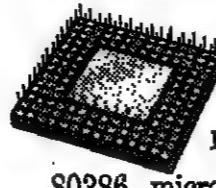
But he also has a right to expect products that will leave him free to enter and structure the system as and when he wants to. He needs a high degree of



interconnectability, workstations that offer the best possible price/performance ratio. And he wants to be free to work with the market standard of his own choosing.

This is what Olivetti has set out to give him with its new PC offering.

Power and flexibility

 At the top of Olivetti's new PC range will be three models using the powerful 80386 microchip. These will be the fastest, most powerful PCs available, reflecting the trend for the PC to operate as server in local networks that can in turn be integrated with minicomputer environments.

These new models range from the M 380/T tower model to the M 380 and the compact M 380/C desktop workstations. The M 380 line will be flanked by a series of new PCs available in a

wide range of configurations. These will include the M 280, a powerful and extremely fast personal based on the 80286 chip with the potential for multi-tasking, the S 281, another 80286-based workstation specifically designed to operate in LAN environments, and the M 240, a potent workstation that represents a natural evolution of the highly successful (and widely emulated) M 24.

Compatibility commitment

The new models have been developed as an evolution of the



existing Olivetti PC range. They are all fully compatible with market standards. (They offer, for example, a free choice of 5.25 and/or 3.5 inch floppy disks.) Indeed, it is Olivetti's firm intention to

guarantee full compatibility with current market standards. Whatever they may be. The new models will thus take their place alongside Olivetti's existing PCs (including the recently introduced portable M 15) to offer the customer a complete range of choice in planning his systems.

They offer him full compatibility with his installed base, high computing power, integrated, ergonomically valid configurations and a modular approach that will allow him to expand the system exactly according to his needs.

Complete solution

As well as respecting the customer's existing investment, Olivetti is committed to protecting and supporting it in the future.

The completeness of the new Olivetti PC range is matched by the completeness of Olivetti's global offer, which embraces the whole spectrum of PC-related products, from software to printers.

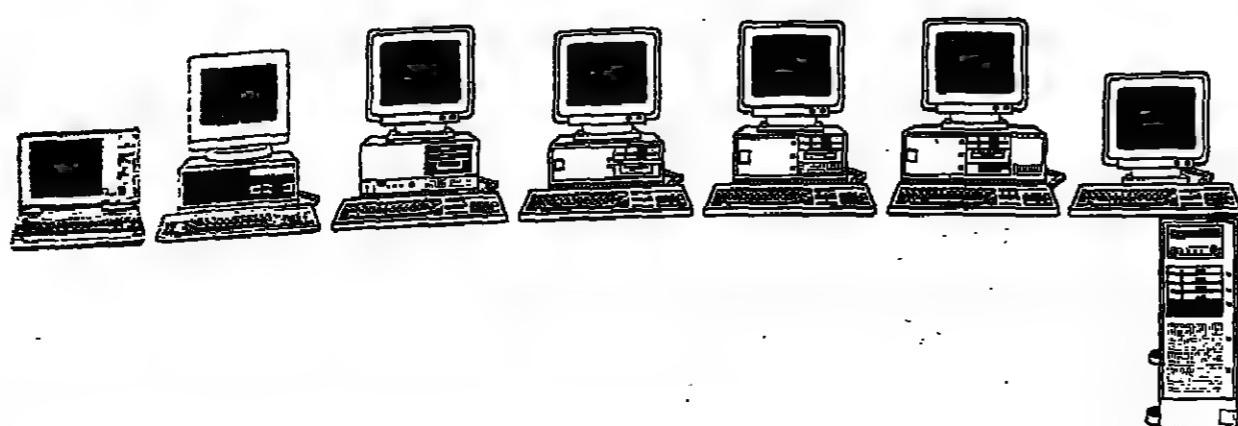
In addition, Olivetti's highly qualified dealer network and internal staff are at the disposal of clients to assist in interpreting their needs and to provide full after-sales back up service.

The new Olivetti PC offering has thus been conceived to give the user the maximum freedom of choice.

To leave him free to grow and evolve rather than to tie him down.

That is why we see the new Olivetti PCs as the choice of freedom.

olivetti



OLIVETTI PERSONAL COMPUTERS CHOICE OF FREEDOM.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Rahrkohle to Slash Jobs, Shut 2 Pits

Reuters

ESSEN, West Germany — Rahrkohle AG, the country's biggest coal producer, announced major job cuts and further pit closings Tuesday in reaction to depressed prices, shrinking demand and company losses.

The company's chairman, Heinz Horn, said that the company would eliminate 4,700 of 112,600 jobs this year.

Rahrkohle reported a parent company loss of 220 million Deutsche marks (\$119.4 million) for 1986 after a 286 million DM profit in 1985.

Mr. Horn said that the company was producing more coal than it could sell in the market, which has been depressed by a lower demand for coke from the hard-bit steel industry.

Workers demonstrated Tuesday against the planned closings and the job cuts outside Rahrkohle's facilities in nearby Duisburg.

Mr. Horn, who criticized the government for what he said was a lack of cohesion in its energy po-

licy, said that one coking plant would close by the end of this year and another would be phased out in 1988.

The company has already shut down two coal mines and a coking

plant this year. In March, it closed the Minister Stein pit in Dortmund, the last coal mine in an industrial Ruhr city that once boasted more than 30 pits.

Both the coal and steel industries in West Germany are reeling from the drop in prices and in demand.

The steel industry has announced plans to eliminate more than 25,000 jobs in the next few years, and the coal sector expects to cut 15,000 after eliminating 25,000 in the last three years.

In 1986, coal filled 73 percent of West Germany's energy needs. That figure has fallen since to 20 percent, reflecting the country's increasing reliance on oil and natural gas.

Rahrkohle reduced production in 1986 to 57.7 million metric tons from 58.7 million in 1985, but sales fell more sharply, to 55 million tons from 60.6 million.

Mr. Horn said that Rahrkohle's sales and earnings had continued to deteriorate this year, and that its stocks of unsold coal would still be rising at the end of 1987.

matched among youthful Ameri-

cans entrepreneurs in his ambition and bravado. By 1986, he had built the company into a \$175 million business.

On Friday, Mr. Minkow resigned as chief executive officer and a member of the board, citing "severe medical problems."

The new management of ZZZ Best filed a civil suit Monday in Los Angeles alleging that Mr. Minkow withdrew \$3 million from the company's corporate checking account without permission from June 1 to June 30.

"Minkow improperly wrote other checks in addition to the \$3 million for personal use," the suit said.

"ZZZ Best, as a direct result of

Mitsubishi Heavy Says Net Plunges

Reuters

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., blaming sluggish exports caused by the strong yen, said Tuesday that group net profit fell 58.7 percent to 27.4 billion yen (currently \$184 million) in the year to March 31, from 66.3 billion yen a year earlier.

Mitsubishi, Japan's largest manufacturer of heavy machinery, said sales were down 49.2 percent, to 1.79 trillion yen from 3.53 trillion. Reflecting the strong yen, overseas sales fell 70 percent, to account for 23 percent of total volume, down from 40 percent the preceding year.

The managing director, Yu Toshiro, predicted group net profit of about 20 billion yen in the year ending March 31, 1988, down 27 percent from a year earlier. He said sales are expected to be almost unchanged.

These acts has little or no liquid assets."

ZZZ Best, which reportedly is under investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission for alleged fraudulent practices, said Monday it planned to seek protection under Chapter 11 of the U.S. bankruptcy code.

Mr. Minkow, now 21, founded the carpet-cleaning business at the age of 15 with equipment borrowed from his mother. As the company boomed in size, he appeared on television talk shows to recount his grass-roots success story.

He owns 52 percent of the company's stock, and his personal worth was once estimated at \$100 million on paper.

in the United States, agreed to submit to an independent audit in an attempt to win regulatory approval to spin off three nuclear power plants as a generating subsidiary.

Borsa Govet Ltd., the London stockbrokerage, said that its Australian affiliate McIntosh Securities Ltd., in which it has a 50 percent stake, would raise around 80 million Australian dollars (\$57.12 million) through a public issue of 23.88 million shares at \$3.35 each.

Imaging, a leading Japanese image processing company, said it would set up a joint venture with Eastman Kodak Co. of the United States to develop a type of film beginning Oct. 1. The new Tokyo-based firm is to be capitalized at 4 billion yen (\$26.85 million).

International Business Machines Corp. said it has cut the price of its personal computer PC

Convertible Model 2 to \$1,395 from \$1,695 and had added a new model, the PC Convertible Model 3, with a backlit liquid crystal display and enhanced power supply. The company said the Model 3 is available immediately at a price of \$1,695.

JWT Group's troubles continued as another client, Chevron USA, said it would pull its estimated \$10 million Chevron brand gasoline account from the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency. Ford Motor Co. also has removed some advertising from the agency since the British marketing firm WPP Group agreed to purchase JWT two weeks ago.

Nationale Nederlanden NV, the Dutch insurer, is holding talks with Algemene Bank Nederland NV on taking over the bank's damage insurance unit in Rotterdam, ABN said.

Ex-Chief Is Acting Head at Gerber

International Herald Tribune

Carl G. Smith

Carl G. Smith, former chief executive and chairman of Gerber Products Co., has been named acting chief executive of the baby food company.

He succeeds Leo D. Goulet, who died late Sunday in Fremont, Michigan, apparently of a heart attack.

Mr. Goulet, 61, had been named president and chief executive of Gerber in May after William L. McKinley unexpectedly resigned.

Gerber's stock has been rising,

amid takeover speculation.

William F. Maguire, an analyst at Merrill Lynch, told The New York Times that Gerber was viewed as an acquisition target, particularly because it was now seen as lacking strong top management.

According to L. James Lovejoy, a Gerber spokesman, there is no timetable for hiring a permanent chief executive. He said that Mr. Smith, 66, had been chosen as an interim successor because he had continued to be in close touch with management since his retirement as Gerber's chairman in February 1986 after 40 years with the company.

Moët-Hennessy SA, the French champagne and cosmetics company that is merging with Louis Vuitton SA, the luxury leather goods maker, has enlisted Richard Q. Armstrong as president and chief executive of Moët-Hennessy U.S. Corp. So Mr. Armstrong, 52, who once was president of Canada Dry, has moved from ginger ale to champagne.

Mr. Armstrong said the president's post is "essentially a new one." He will be working with Evan G. Galbraith, 50, a former ambassador to France, who is the unit's chairman. Mr. Armstrong left the presidency of Chriet-Peabody & Co., the clothing makers, last September after it was bought out by West Point-Pepperell Inc. He did some consulting for Moët-Hennessy this spring that led to his new post.

3D/Hong Kong Ltd., an architectural, interior and graphics design firm, has named John Dieken, 44, managing director of its Hong Kong office. He replaces Dan Brents, 48, who is returning to the firm's headquarters in Houston, Texas, and plans to explore the possibility of opening a branch in Los Angeles. Both are Americans. Mr. Dieken moves up from design director of the Hong Kong office.

Air France has promoted Philippe Hache to director general of its Air Charter subsidiary. Mr. Hache, 43, had been personnel manager of Air France's commercial and sales division. He replaces Rodolphe Frantz, 46, who has been appointed president of the Air France subsidiary Hôtels Méridien SA.

Ladbroke Group PLC, the British betting, retail and credit firm, is sending Tony Grant to New York to develop its real estate investments on the East Coast of the United States. Mr. Grant, 45, will be president and chief executive of Ladbroke's U.S. property division. He succeeds Kurt Kilstock, 62, who has left to begin his own real estate organization. Mr. Grant founded Grant & Partners in Britain in 1965 and has been associated with Ladbroke as a consultant for about 15 years.

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LA CAISSE CENTRALE DESJARDINS



Mr. Georges Lafond, C.A.

Mr. Claude Béland, President and Chief Executive Officer of Caisse Centrale Desjardins, is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Georges Lafond as President and Chief Operating Officer.

Mr. Lafond, who is chartered accountant, joined the Desjardins Group in September 1986 as Senior Vice President Finance at the Confederation of the Caisses Desjardins. He was previously with Hydro-Québec where he occupied several functions, including those of Vice President Finance and Executive Vice President, External Markets.

The Caisse Centrale Desjardins is a cooperative wholesale financial institution which acts as the financial agent for the Desjardins Group, a \$30 billion financial institution with broad range operations in Québec. The Caisse Centrale's activities are: treasury, investment, corporate financing, and diversified banking services.

SECURITY PACIFIC BANK S.A., GENEVA

A subsidiary of Security Pacific National Bank, Los Angeles, CA., announces that Mr. Henri Heraief, having reached retirement age, will be stepping down as general manager as from July 1st, 1987. Mr. Heraief will continue as director and vice chairman of the board.

During more than twenty-five years in his capacity of general manager, Mr. Heraief was instrumental in developing our organization into a profitable and well regarded member of the Swiss Banking Community. To succeed him, Mr. Lou de Wilde has been appointed general manager. Mr. de Wilde was for the last six years general manager of NMB Bank (Suisse) 55 V.

KINGDOM OF DENMARK

6½% 1972 — 1987

Flux 800,000,000

FINAL REDEMPTION

Bondholders are hereby informed that the amount remaining outstanding after August 14, 1986 i.e. Flux 80,000,000 is redeemable at par on or after August 14, 1987. Bonds should be presented for payment at the offices of the paying agents set forth in the prospectus and the conditions of the bonds.

Finally it is recalled that the following bonds which have been drawn by lot in previous years have not yet been presented for payment:

Drawn in 1984: 1509-1510, 3151-3152

Drawn in 1985: 6327-6329, 6465, 6927-6928, 7107, 7181-7182, 10272-10287.

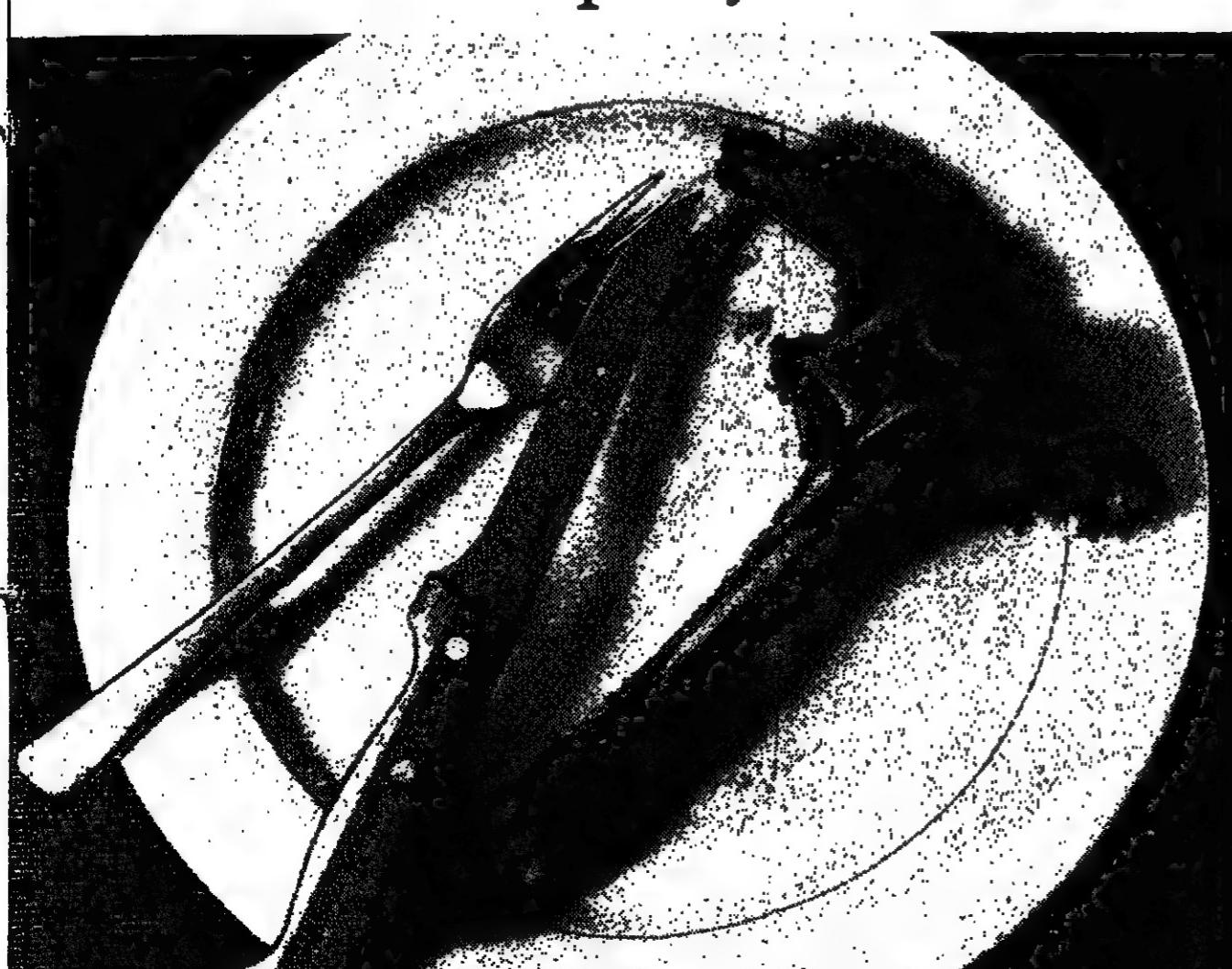
Drawn in 1986: 13803, 13910-13914, 15016-15030, 15302-15303.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE À LUXEMBOURG

Société Anonyme

Principal paying agency

Luxembourg, July 8, 1987.

Where will you be without gold when the party is over?

It was fun while it lasted. And profitable. But nothing goes up forever, and many indices are now signaling fundamental difficulties in the economy: renewed inflation coupled with slowing growth, gyrating currencies, seesawing stock markets.

No, the boom

may not be over — yet. However repeat investments are quite vulnerable to these kinds of economic factors. Therefore the boom is certainly no longer the robust, buoyant phenomenon it once was. And probably never will be again. In face of these mounting danger signals, the widest of investors are now rapid-

ly converting part of their paper profits into the solid security of physical gold.

Why gold? Because as the most precious of metals the value of gold is intrinsic, and therefore trustworthy. Moreover, gold is easy to store, easy to transport. And it is instantly recognized for the genuine treasure it is, virtually anywhere in the world.

Today's gold price in strong currencies — remember when this used to mean the U.S. dollar? — is still relatively low, and the historical trend has always been up. Financial counsellors recommend putting a substantial part of invest-

ment assets into gold, as insurance for the medium to long term.

Gold is money you can trust.

Anytime. Anywhere. For full information on how to secure your financial assets in something solid, consult your bank or broker. Or write for your free copy of the 60-page, pocket-sized "European Guide to Gold" to:

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**Tuesday's
AMEX
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere
Via The Associated Press



PEABIE TIPPED LUXURY SLIM CIGARETTES

AMEX High-Lows

NYSE Highs-Lows

NOTICE

On April 8, 1987, the Boards of Directors of the management companies PLEADES GESTION S.A. and PACIFIC HORIZON INVESTMENT FUND GESTION S.A., decided to proceed to a merger of the funds PLEADES and PACIFIC HORIZON INVESTMENT FUND.

This decision was taken with the aim of obtaining an economy of scale by the management of one single fund with assets of more than \$30 million U.S.S., whereas the investment policies of the two funds are basically identical. This merger will be carried out by the Pleiades Fund's taking in of all holdings in the Pacific Horizon Investment Fund and by handing over the Pacific Horizon Investment Fund certificates to the holders.

The new Pacific Horizon Investment Fund certificates will be issued in a number of certificates corresponding to the number of Pleides shares held, corrected in order to take into account the proportion of the net assets per share of the two funds, as will be determined on August 5, 1987.

The documents concerning the two funds, such as the prospectus yearly or semi-annual reports, are available with the Canadian Bank or the domicile of the two management companies.

The Boards of Directors of the two management companies recommend to the holders of Pleiades Fund share certificates to accept this change of their certificates against those of Pacific Horizon Investment Fund.

As from August 5, 1987, the holders of Pleiades certificates may
claim from the Custodian Bank or from Pacific Horizon Investment Fund

Certificates for whole numbers of shares only will be issued, without costs for the holders of Picardis shares, and any fraction will be paid in cash.

to the shareholders concerned, usually within fifteen days from the mentioned date.

PIADES GESTION S.A.
I PACIFIC HORIZON INVESTMENT FUND GESTION S.A.
C Castodian Bank
NQUE PRIVEE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A.
Luxembourg Branch
boulevard Emmanuel Servais

NOTEBOOK

En date du 8 avril 1987, les conseils d'administration des sociétés de gestion PLEIADES GESTION S.A. et PACIFIC HORIZON INVESTMENT FUND GESTION S.A., ont décidé de procéder à la fusion des fonds PLEIADES et PACIFIC HORIZON INVESTMENT FUND.

Cette décision résulte du souci d'obtenir une économie d'échelle pour la gestion d'un fonds unique de plus de U.S.\$90.000.000, alors que les politiques d'investissement des deux fonds sont, pour l'essentiel, identiques. Cette fusion se réalisera par l'apport par le fonds Pleiades de la totalité de ses actifs au fonds Pacific Horizon Investment Fund et par la délivrance de certificats Pacific Horizon Investment Fund aux porteurs de certificats du fonds Pleiades.

Les nouveaux certificats Pacific Horizons Investment Fund seront émis pour un nombre de parts correspondant au nombre de parts Plaidex détenues, corrigé pour tenir compte de la proportion des valeurs nettes.

La documentation concerne ces deux fonds, telle que prospectus et rapports annuels ou semestriels, est échangeable contre de la Bourse.

Les conseils d'administration des deux sociétés de gestion recommandent aux porteurs de parts du fonds Pléiades d'accepter cet échange de leurs certificats de parts contre des certificats de parts Parcif Universel.

Il est évidemment possible aux porteurs de parts des deux fonds de présenter leurs parts au rachat dans les conditions habituelles d'ici au 5 août 1987.

A partir de cette date les porteurs de certificats de Pleiades pourront se faire respecter auprès de la Banque Dépositaire ou au siège social de Pacific Horizon Investment Fund Gestion S.A., les certificats de Pacific Horizon Investment Fund.

Seuls des certificats pour des nombres entiers de parts seront émis, sans frais pour les porteurs de parts Plaides et le remaniement sera remboursé aux actionnaires concernés, normalement dans un délai de quinze jours après la date d'émission.

quatre jours après la date précise.
Pour :
PILEADES-GESTION S.A.
et **PACIFIC HORIZON INVESTMENT FUND-GESTION S.A.**
La Banque Depositaire
BANQUE PRIVEE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A.
Secrétarie de Luxembourg

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises on North Testimony

By Robert E. Fowler Jr.

NEW YORK — The dollar rose above 150 Japanese yen Tuesday for the first time in more than three months as the market breached a sign of relief when Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North did not implicate President Ronald Reagan in the Iran-contra affair.

The dollar ended at 150.35 yen, up from 148.875 yen at Monday's close. It was the first time the dollar had broken through the 150-yen mark since March 23.

The dollar's rally began in Japan on Monday night after Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said that Japan has no intention of intervening to stop the dollar's rise.

Some traders suspected that Japan and other countries would sell dollars to stop its rise.

But the rally gained steam on Colonel North's assertion to Congress that he never discussed with President Ronald Reagan the diversion of Iranian arms-sale profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

The dollar also ended in New York at 1.8440 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8375 DM at Monday's close. It rose to 6.142 French francs

London Dollar Rates	
Closes	Yester.
Dollars/sterling	1.6465
Pound sterling	1.6465
Swiss francs	1.6725
French francs	1.6285
Source: Reuters	1.6285

the only feature of a day that European dealers said had been the quietest for some time. "No interest and no movement" was how one British trader described it.

European dealers said they did not expect the dollar to make any significant movement in the next few days.

The pound was balanced, ending one basis point down from the opening at 73.0 on its trade-weighted index. But dealers said the pound remained strongly underpinned and was holding up well in the cross rates.

In addition to Mr. Miyazawa's remarks, Japan's central bank governor, Satoshi Nomura, said that the bank would maintain its current accommodative monetary policy. He also endorsed the need for exchange rate stability.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8380 DM, down from 1.8419 Monday, and in Paris at 6.1250 francs, down from 6.1268.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.5313 Swiss francs, down from 1.5325 Monday.

Colonel North's testimony was

from

6.1368

and to

1.5385

Swiss

francs

from

1.5325.

The U.S. currency ended higher against the British pound, which closed at \$1.6165, against \$1.6235 Monday.

In Europe, the dollar ended little changed against major currencies. It had drifted lower in nervous trading, but immediately took heart after it became clear that Colonel North's testimony was not going to embarrass the U.S. administration further, according to many dealers.

In London, the dollar closed unchanged from Monday at 1.8405 DM. It rose to 149.70 yen from 149.35 and ended lower against the pound, which closed at \$1.6205, compared with \$1.6175 Monday.

Colonel North's testimony was

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"The orders were pleasing," he said. "It shows that talk of a recession in the last quarter of 1986 and the first quarter of 1987 were unfounded."

Most economists said the data indicated that gross national product, the total output of goods and services, would grow by the government's target of 1 percent to 1.5 percent in the second quarter, compared with a 0.5 percent fall, adjusted for inflation, in the first quarter.

Output Slows, Orders Fall in West Germany

By Robert E. Fowler Jr.

BONN — New industry orders in West Germany fell 0.9 percent in May from April and production rose by only 0.4 percent after a strong 3.4 percent increase in April, the government reported Tuesday.

But Jürgen Pfister, chief economist at Commerzbank AG, said the fall in orders was not a disappointment.

"The orders were pleasing," he said. "It shows that talk of a recession in the last quarter of 1986 and the first quarter of 1987 were unfounded."

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(Continued from first finance page)
Rubbermaid: Succession Vacuum as Board Rejects Heir Apparent

But Mr. Gigax, like Mr. Fowler, faulted Mr. Fowler on marketing — and marketing, Mr. Gault insists, is what Rubbermaid needs. "Someone with a marketing background must lead this company if I retire."

Anyone who has followed Stanley Gault's career over the last decade could not help but be struck with a sense of déjà vu as last week's events unfolded.

Seven years ago, what had been a much-publicized seven-man race to succeed Reginald Jones as head of GE was won by John F. Welch Jr. Within a few weeks, a GE senior vice president and marketing whiz by the name of Stan Gault announced he would leave the huge company where he had spent 31 years and return to his hometown of Wooster, Ohio, to run Rubbermaid, a \$300 million company that his father co-founded in 1926.

In the small city of Wooster, population 20,000, Mr. Gault's return was a shock. It had been considered a certainty that Lester E. Gigax, Rubbermaid's 62-year-old president and chief operating officer, would succeed Donald E. Noble in the company's top spot when Mr. Noble stepped down in 1980.

Mr. Gault had little patience for that view, though. To him, Rubbermaid sorely needed a vitamin shot. Its product design had not changed in years, slow growth was expected, and in 1980 the company did not look healthy enough to weather the predicted recession.

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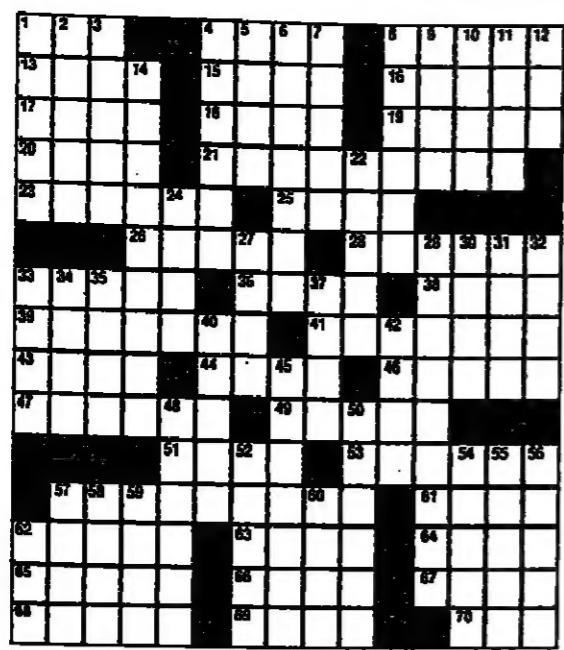
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ACROSS

- 1 Draft initials
- 4 Small Tibetan antelopes
- 5 Farmed lion's first name
- 12 Boyer role
- 13 Bliside shelter
- 16 Strider from *ague*
- 17 Mars, to Pluto
- 18 Ceremonial act
- 19 Appoints
- 20 Dope cop
- 21 Did his treasure weigh "seven tons"?
- 23 Place for an obi
- 25 Ancient Asian
- 26 Parasitic growths
- 28 Depression cause
- 33 High up
- 36 Essence
- 38 Concert halls
- 39 "Aimless" girl?
- 41 Hersongs don't "clay one"
- 43 Lacking color
- 44 Malayan boat
- 46 Rulers of yore
- 47 Clement one
- 49 Condition
- 51 Lean to one side
- 53 Nomads

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MR. WILSON WILL HAVE FUN PLAYING WITH US AS LONG AS WE DON'T LET HIM KNOW THAT HE'S PLAYING."

JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MYDAL

WADL

ZALEH

ELAHZ

GEOVAY

VEAOY

DUTILE

ULITED

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: FORUM MOUSE IMPEND BLITHE

Answer: Why we wasn't worried about the housing shortage—HE HAD A MOBILE HOME

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

WEATHER

Wednesday's forecast: CHANNEL 4: FRANKFURT: Showers, 23-24 (72-77). MADRID: Partly cloudy, 22-23 (72-77). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, Temp., 22-22 (72-74). PARIS: Partly cloudy, Temp., 24-25 (72-77). ZURICH: Stormy, Temp., 25-16 (77-64). TEL AVIV: Partly cloudy, Temp., 31-32 (88-77). HONG KONG: Partly cloudy, Temp., 25-16 (75-70). TOKYO: Partly cloudy, Temp., 22-23 (72-77). SINGAPORE: Stormy, Temp., 21-23 (85-77). TOKYO: Partly, Temp., 22-23 (72-70).

PEANUTS



Soon after I was born,
I was adopted by the
round-headed kid.

YOU CALL YOUR
OWNER "THE ROUND-
HEADED KID?"

DON'T YOU THINK YOU
SHOULD AT LEAST
USE HIS NAME?

I HATE DOING ALL
THAT RESEARCH.

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SPORTS

Born-Again Twins Move Back on Top

New York Times Service

MINNEAPOLIS — In recent years, the Minnesota Twins could be counted upon for two things: great hitting displays and a failure to finish on the right side of .500.

Pitching, defense, speed and depth were attributes usually found in the opponent's dugout, a shortcoming that kept the Twins from serious contention in the American League West, in which a flaw or two has historically been tolerated. Not since 1970 have the Twins won their division; not since 1965 have they won the league pennant.

But so far 1987 has been different. The Twins have become a well-

Dan Gladden also came from the Giants in a trade for three minor-leaguers. He is a proven leadoff batter (.281 average, 13 stolen bases) and has allowed Kelly to bat Kirby Puckett third in the order without second thoughts.

Last month, Minnesota strengthened its rotation by obtaining Joe Niekro from the Yankees for Mark Salas, a backup catcher whose defensive skills Kelly questioned.

"We've made some good moves, and I think the front office is showing the players they're committed to victory," said pitcher Mike Smithson. "Sometimes in the past it didn't seem like they were trying."

The new players surround a core that includes Puckett in center field and Gary Gaetti at third base, both of whom hit more than 30 home runs and won gold gloves in 1986. Puckett is currently second to Boston's Wade Boggs with a .346 average and has 14 home runs; Gaetti is batting .257 with 15 homers. Hrbek has recovered from early struggles to bat .277 with team highs of 23 home runs and 55 runs batted in. Brumansky, who has averaged 26 homers for the last five seasons, has 17 so far this year with a .265 average.

Hrbek is more impressed with overall improvement than individual statistics. "At the beginning of the season, it was Puckett this and Puckett that, and nobody else was doing much of anything," he said.

"That didn't last. But we've won without me in the lineup and without Puckett and without Gaetti. It's not like there are nine guys getting beat to death out there."

Kelly, 36, has received much of the credit, mostly for his use of personnel and introducing a more aggressive style of play. He is the youngest manager in the majors, and he has shunned the spotlight.

"But when we have meetings, he says, 'all the right things,'" said Gaetti, a rookie in 1982 when the Twins lost 102 games. "It's nice to know that a manager cares."

McPhail is a member of one of baseball's royal families. His father Lee was president of the American League after having been general manager for New York and Baltimore (he swung the trade for Frank Robinson that propelled the Orioles to their 1966 World Series victory).

His grandfather Larry is in the Hall of Fame for having put together the 1947 World Series champion Yankees and the 1941 National League champion Brooklyn Dodgers, as well as for having pioneered night baseball in Cincinnati in 1935.

"My father taught me perspective," said McPhail. "Win or lose, he stayed on an even keel."

Tuesday night was the start of an 18-game stretch for the Twins that would include six games against the Yankees and eight against Toronto, the league's premier teams. "After that stretch," said McPhail, "we'll see where we stand."



Kent Hrbek: healthy numbers.

rounded team, starting with an off-season shake-up in the front office that has produced myriad changes on the field — and title contention: Tuesday night, on home runs by Tom Brumansky and Kent Hrbek, and Frank Viola's five-hitter against New York, Minnesota moved back into first place in the West.

"We've got a pretty good team, and most pretty good teams are going to be in first place at one time or another during the season," said Roy Smalley, the veteran designated hitter who was traded from Minnesota to the Yankees in 1982 and returned three years later. "The idea is to be there at the end."

"How can I not be pleased with the way things are going?" said Andy MacPhail, who took over in November and, at 34, is the youngest executive vice-president in the major leagues. "I'm not surprised that we're better than before, but I am very pleased. I think everyone knew there had been some talent on this club then there had been when our job was to get the win."

The changes began with the confirmation of Tom Kelly as manager in his own right. MacPhail backed those who wanted a man with a high profile — both Jim Frey and Billy Martin had heavy-duty support — and chose the team's former third-base coach, Kelly, had been named interim successor to Ray Miller, who was dismissed three weeks before the Twins finished 1986 with a 71-91 record.

MacPhail also hired Ralph Houk out of retirement to serve as a vice president, giving the organization a respected voice in winter trade negotiations and an experienced talent evaluator during spring training.

The Twins moved quickly, revamping the roster without sacrificing key personnel:

• Jeff Reardon, obtained from Montreal in a six-player trade, provides an established closer in the bullpen. Despite occasional problems that have resulted in an inflated earned-run average, Reardon is third in the league with 16 saves.



Relief pitcher Jeff Reardon, late of Montreal: 16 saves.

• Pitcher Juan Berenguer, 32, was signed as a free agent after San Francisco didn't offer him a contract in December. Berenguer has a 5-0 record and a 2.88 ERA; he also has 85 strikeouts in 78 innings.

• Jeff Reardon, obtained from Montreal in a six-player trade, provides an established closer in the bullpen. Despite occasional problems that have resulted in an inflated earned-run average, Reardon is third in the league with 16 saves.

• At least he speaks the language and has grown accustomed to Italian strife.

Privacy? Solitude? Freedom?

Ian Rush and Careca, brand-new £3 million recruits to Juventus and Napoli, are

ROB HUGHES

learning that there is nowhere the paparazzi will not find them.

Careca was restored to the Brazilian team after lapsing into mental exhaustion brought on by haggling over terms for his joining Italy's foreign legion (Naples apparently has no financial ceiling now that Maradona & Co. have cleaned up the Italian League and Cup).

In the past week, during a rather brutal South American championship, Brazil paired Careca and Maradona as out-and-out goal-scorers. It worked against Venezuela (5-0) but fell apart against Chile (0-4), rekindling Brazilian hysteria for wholesale changes in coaching and style.

Careca is one of the first to spout off about Brazil's attacking too much and defending too little (but only when it's losing). If he only listened, Careca would realize that in Buenos Aires, where the tournament is reduced to an off-season fixture for Europe-based Latinos, the questions are mostly about how he will blend with Maradona in Naples next season.

To be sure, four days is little in a young man's growth. But FIFA's overbearing ignores the exception, purportedly to the income and credibility to be drawn from Toronto's Italian community — would have gotten him as the perfect example of sportsmanship.

He is not alone in finding that the Italian inquisition knows no bounds. Rush, the new Juventus goal-scorer, sought peace in a Mautovia hideaway where, he thought, the media could not reach. So there, at poolside, appeared the London correspondent of *Gazzetta dello Sport*.

Viali, 23 today, is the liveliest of the new Italians. Argentina, the world champion, could not hold him during a friendly match last month. Coolly, cleverly, he eluded the defense to create one goal and score twice in a 3-1 victory.

He is not, and may never be, a Paolo Rossi or a Sandro Altobelli; he is a more complete



The tour pack, leaving Colombe-les-Deux-Eglises and the cross commemorating de Gaulle.

Tour Salutes la France Profonde

By Samuel Abé

International Herald Tribune

COLOMBEY-LES-DEUX-ÉGLISES, France — Just after a heavy rain ended Tuesday morning, a good five hours before the Tour de France was due to pass through Colombe-les-Deux-Eglises, a gendarme checked the highway for stray dogs. He returned every so often through the early afternoon.

Dogs running loose across the road have often caused mass spills and serious injuries in cycling races. Like Colombe-les-Deux-Eglises, most villages in France do their best to welcome and protect the riders in the world's greatest bicycle race.

There are 30,000 villages in this country. While the populations of some cities have doubled and trebled since World War II (and farmers have decreased by three-quarters), most of France's 55 million people still live in the countryside.

This Tour de France, the 74th since the race began in 1903, has been dedicated to *la France profonde*, deep France, the hinterland, the villages. Tuesday's stage will end in Remiremont, which has 3,000 inhabitants; Friday's will end in Chambéry, with 200 inhabitants, the smallest place the tour has ever finished a day stage.

Tuesday, it was the turn of Colombe-les-Deux-Eglises, which boasts not quite 300 residents but was the weekend and summer home of General Charles de Gaulle, the wartime leader and former president of the Fifth Republic.

Closer to the hearts of the race organizers, de Gaulle came down to the main road in 1960 to salute the passage of the riders. For the first time in its history, the tour stopped to accept the tribute to its prestige.

Then Clerc, a native of the region, created the hill and passed out of the life of Colombe-les-Deux-Eglises, heading three kilometers

church's graveyard in 1970, the church staged a special ceremony Tuesday afternoon, including laying a wreath on his plain white grave and releasing two thousand doves in sight of the huge Cross of Lorraine raised in *de Gaulle's* memory atop a hill nearby.

Watching on a muggy afternoon, perhaps a thousand villagers from Colombe and nearby places in Champagne also saw a bonus sprint at the end of an 800-meter (874-yard) climb.

Regis Clerc, a Frenchman with the Teka team from Spain, was first across the line by five minutes, gaining 30 seconds to be deducted from his overall elapsed time, which will determine the winner when the race winds up in Paris on July 26. Second in the sprint was Milan Jurco, a Czechoslovak with the Bramont team from Italy, with Marc Segeant, a Belgian with the Joker team from Belgium, third. Jurco won 20 bonus seconds and Segeant won 10.

Working hard on the incline, the solitary Clerc passed two cattle farms, a field with grazing sheep, another full of newly baled hay, a garage, several private houses, a snack restaurant, a spa-like hotel and a bakery with a sign announcing a baking competition in nearby Flammecouci that offered a pig and a lamb among its prizes.

No team has been able to control the race by setting its pace, and one result has been a succession of breakaways few riders have had the strength or strategic need to chase.

A pattern should begin to emerge in Friday's 87.5-kilometer individual trial, or trial, or race against the clock, in Brittany. Any great loss of time there should effectively eliminate some of the many favorites in this year's wide-open competition.

Tuesday night was the start of an 18-game stretch for the Twins that would include six games against the Yankees and eight against Toronto, the league's premier teams. "After that stretch," said McPhail, "we'll see where we stand."

Then Clerc, a native of the region, created the hill and passed out of the life of Colombe-les-Deux-Eglises, heading three kilometers

Chun Doo Hwan, it had no plans to change the site.

In the interview, Samaranch said the situation in Seoul appeared to have improved since Chun accepted a series of opposition demands including the release of several hundred political prisoners. "We have 15 months until the Games and I am sure that by then the improvement will have taken place," he said.

Los Angeles and New York are among the cities that have offered to step in and host the Games. But Samaranch said no backup sites are under review. "We have never discussed an alternative site. The Games were awarded to Seoul and the Games will go on in Seoul.... We will not change that decision. It is Seoul, or no 1988 Olympics."

The IOC awarded the 1988 Games to Seoul in 1981 and said last month that, despite increasingly violent protests against the government of President

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PEOPLE

Stone Find Not Colossus; Melina Mercouri Says

Melina Mercouri, the Greek culture minister, said Tuesday that a hunk of stone raised from the seabed off Rhodes "definitely" isn't part of the ancient Colossus of Rhodes. Mercouri told reporters after examining the huge fist-shaped piece of limestone together with senior Greek archaeologists that she doubted whether it was even an ancient art work. The one-ton rock was linked with the giant statue, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world, by Greek coast-guard divers who located it with the help of a Dutch-born clairvoyant, Ann Dankbaar. The figure, depicting Helios the Sun God and patron of ancient Rhodes, is believed to have been about 30 meters high (100 feet). It was erected around 280 B.C. and was toppled in an earthquake in 225 B.C. "We have proved that the grooves between what looked like knuckles were in fact caused by the teeth of a mechanical grabber," one expert said. He said the rock was made of sandstone and apparently had been dropped in the harbor two or three years ago.

A minisubmarine pilot was looking for spare parts when he opened a package delivered to the Charleston Naval Base in South Carolina but he found an original painting by the pop artist Andy Warhol.

"Maybe we'll be famous for 15 minutes," said Commodore Jerry R. Kennedy, echoing a famous Warhol line. The purchase order was for \$800 worth of spare submarine parts. The Warhol painting of Queen Elizabeth is valued at \$100,000. The box shipped to Mine Squadron 2 from the Equinox Gallery in Vancouver, British Columbia, navy officials said Monday. The painting and the spare parts apparently were mistakenly switched in transit from a Seattle freight holding center.

The challenge is to keep the contrade alive during the long months when there is no racing, said Gabriella Piccinni, editor of a weekly newspaper. "There is a very real danger when these kids come around only for the races; then they are just sports fans."

The much-criticized trend has been the growing stardom of the jockeys, who were long considered expendable mercenaries.

On Thursday, however, the role of horse reverted to the captain of a contrada, Ragani. The amoebologist kept everyone, including his followers, in doubt as to whether Selva's purposefully silencing horse would run. Then he notably fielded a surprisingly healthy steed, but switched riders at the last possible moment.

Instead of the star jockey he had hired, Ragani used a young boy with almost no experience. He said a voice in a dream had told him to do it. Others argued that hiring the star and the horse's bad leg had been fuses all along.

All the contrade had to refigure their deals after the 11th-hour switch, and Ragani's bid won the race for Selva.

A Los Angeles judge agreed to delay the actor Sean Penn's 60-day jail term for punching a movie extra so he can complete film projects in West Germany and New York, attorneys said. Los Angeles Municipal Court Commissioner James Caskey indicated she would give Penn until at least Aug. 1 to finish "some ongoing projects." Penn was sentenced to 60 days in jail two weeks ago.

OBSERVER

In the Ring With Wotan

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — On the advice of doctors I am taking a few years off from my reading of Marcel Proust's "Remembrance of Things Past." Those reports that I attacked five volumes of the masterpiece with a machete, however, are a canard. I am particularly vexed by rumors that the suspense of Volume 2 ("In the Shadow of Young Filles") had unhangged.

True, I have been reading Volume 2 for many years. True, the suspense is not for the fainthearted. For 365,000 readers the wonder workers: Will Marcel get invited to tea with Gilbert?

The suspense, though, had nothing to do with why I was found face down in the book, apparently in deep coma. That is simply the way I read Proust. Nevertheless, one of my doctors, a young man I like to humor, suggested a respite.

This explains the loud noises heard issuing from my house by the snooper who reports to New York magazine and *The Village Voice*. If you believe their ludicrous columns, you probably think Rupert Murdoch and I were having a knock-down, drag-out fight about whether Proust or Balzac is the indispensable French writer.

What rot. If those gossip mongers knew the first thing about Rupert, they'd know he holds firmly to the belief that when it comes to France, Pascal is everything. In any event we couldn't have fought, since Rupert has been out of town buying some new countries. That noise from my house that intrigued the gossips was not noise at all, but the music of Richard Wagner.

Yes, I am temporarily forsaking Proust for Wagner, specifically for "Der Ring des Nibelungen," a series of operas so endless that many devotees of the arts have found out whether Marcel got invited to tea long before the curtain came down on the last Wagner note.

The formidable challenge of listening to the "Ring" requires careful preparation. To get the old ear into shape, I spent April, May and June listening to random snatches from recordings of the opera.

"Snatches" may be a misleading word. A "snatch" of Wagnerian opera begins at tea time and lasts through the 11 o'clock news. Study-

ing these "snatches," however, is essential for the monumental task of listening to all the operas straight through, which I tentatively hope to manage by the time President Reagan's "Star Wars" is in place in upper space.

Since mid-June I have been studying the character of Wotan, an unscrupulous, vulgar rogue who, though chief god, would be perfectly at home in the Chicago of the 1920s or today's New York.

Before the opera is out of the chocks, Wotan has swindled a pair of dense but strong-backed giants into building him a structure where dead heroes can get together and have a good time. One senses in Wotan the same genius for promoting masculine fun and games that made professional football such a successful American industry.

The building constructed by the duped giants (who are comparable to the National Football League's inadequately paid offensive linemen) seems to be some sort of high-cost stadium. It is called Valhalla, and while Wotan's god relatives live there too, he sees more interested in having it as a retirement center for dead heroes. One thinks of Wotan happily surrounded by old quarterbacks: John Unitas, Y.A. Tittle, Jack Kemp.

As in football society, women don't count for much with Wotan. He has made his wife a common scold and promised the giants they can have his sister-in-law pay for putting up Valhalla. Having a criminal mentality, of course, he plans to swindle the giants out of the sister-in-law deal once they get the building up.

Obviously, the character issue was never raised before the gods installed Wotan as chief. He has sundry mischievous children scattered about, including a bevy of equestrian daughters. He has assigned them the task of collecting dead heroes and hauling them on horseback to Valhalla where the men can all enjoy being heroes together while drinking the Valhalla equivalent of Gatorade.

Haunted by doubts, I wonder: Can these Teutonic campfire boys fill my years as happily as Marcel has filled them angling for a tea invitation to Gilbert's? Stay tuned.

New York Times Service

What the gods need is a race set in Siena's central Piazza del Campo, contested by 10 horses, each representing a contrada, or parish. The bloody rivalries between these highly developed neighborhood organizations justly beliecose metaphors.

The Palio: Siena's Game of War for Adults



By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

Siena, Italy — At midnight the heat of a Tuscan summer day is just passing. Usually the steep little streets of this hill city are dark and empty. But just before the Palio, Siena is awake with expectations and plotting. "This is a war," the gray-haired man said, smiling. "The Palio is a war of diplomacy and exhaustion."

Giancarlo Galardi was still not satisfied with his definition of an event that is ostensibly just a race set in Siena's central Piazza del Campo, contested by 10 horses, each representing a contrada, or parish. The bloody rivalries between these highly developed neighborhood organizations justly beliecose metaphors.

Galardi's problem this midnight was a horse with a bad leg, and it demanded as much attention as the arrival of an attacking army at the city gates.

After learning of the injury to their horse, which could not be changed after being assigned in a lottery, Ragani and Selva's older leaders were up almost to dawn reviewing the deals they had made, determining how the threads would have to be retied once word got out that they had a lame horse.

That is the game of the Palio.

The war takes place at the Curva San Martino, where the long arc of Il Campo — the shell-shaped piazza in front of the Palazzo Pubblico, or city hall — makes a sharp turn.

After whispering to the man sitting next to him at a long table, Galardi added, "But it is also just a game, a game of war played by adults."

Wine and watermelons were still being consumed at the headquarters of the contrada known as Selva (Forest). Children danced in a ring and chanted anthems, and the leaders prepared for their little war, set for Thursday, July 2.

Their problem this midnight was a horse with a bad leg, and it demanded as much attention as the arrival of an attacking army at the city gates.

A bold, pipe-smoking man presided over the meeting. Fabio Rugani is captain of the contrada, and the leaders prepared for their little war, set for Thursday, July 2.

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Rugani was a bit surprised over this miniature power over this miniature democracy.

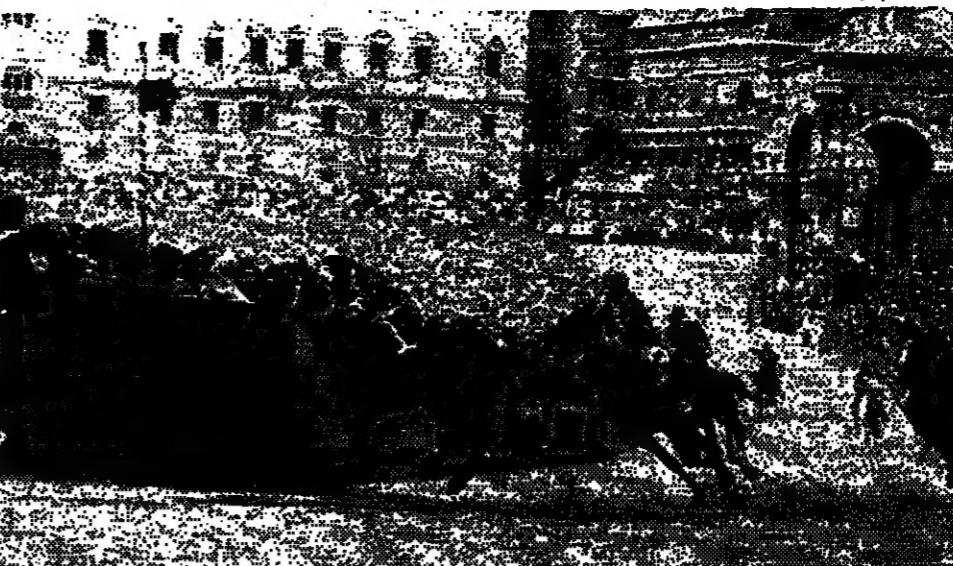
Usually run twice a year — on July 2 and Aug. 16 — for other prize than a cloth standard with a painted image of the Virgin Mary, the Palio is not a simple test of speed. Equally important is what Galardi called "an infinite series of threads that come together in a knot the moment the race begins."

The threads are deals made with other contrade, often involving thousands of dollars. Deals are made among allies not to obstruct each other, or to defeat a common enemy. Information and misinformation are exchanged, truces are called in 200-year-old fights and new amanuoses are born.

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Scenes from the Palio in Siena: "A war of diplomacy and exhaustion."

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On Thursday, as often happens, a pack of horses went into the turn and crashed. Five jockeys ended up in the hospital. Less lucky was Brandano, a prize thoroughbred who had won the Palio twice. He got up with a leg dangling limp, gushing blood, and stood on the course crying in pain until he was shot.

The contrade have remained strong through many centuries because they have reflected some basic truths about urban living while mutating constantly to reflect changes in society," said Roberto Barzanti, a former mayor of Siena.

In the 1200s the contrade issued military companies for Siena's frequent wars with Florence. Most recently contrade have contracted to stop盗贼 from raiding the countryside and to keep drug pushers away. "All this time," Barzanti said, "the life of the contrada has thrived because it was the life of neighbors who lived close together on the same streets, but now that life of the neighborhoods is disappearing, the contrade are threatened."

In the last 20 years Siena has moved outside the old walled city where the contrade have their territory. High rents and decay have driven people to suburbs. Now, only a quarter of Siena's 60,000 inhabitants live within the walls.

Faced with recruiting problems, the contrade have turned to organizing events such as dances, dinners and sports tournaments aimed at gaining the suburban teen-ager's interest.

"The challenge is to keep the contrade alive during the long months when there is no racing," said Gabriella Piccinni, editor of a weekly newspaper.

"May we be famous for 15 minutes," said Commodore Jerry R. Kennedy, echoing a famous Warhol line. The purchase order was for \$800 worth of spare submarine parts. The Warhol painting of Queen Elizabeth is valued at \$100,000. The box shipped to Mine Squadron 2 from the Equinox Gallery in Vancouver, British Columbia, navy officials said Monday. The painting and the spare parts apparently were mistakenly switched in transit from a Seattle freight holding center.

Instead of the star jockey he had hired, Ragani used a young boy with almost no experience. He said a voice in a dream had told him to do it. Others argued that hiring the star and the horse's bad leg had been fuses all along.

All the contrade had to refigure their deals after the 11th-hour switch, and Ragani's bid won the race for Selva.

A Los Angeles judge agreed to delay the actor Sean Penn's 60-day jail term for punching a movie extra so he can complete film projects in West Germany and New York, attorneys said. Los Angeles Municipal Court Commissioner James Caskey indicated she would give Penn until at least Aug. 1 to finish "some ongoing projects."

Penn was sentenced to 60 days in jail two weeks ago.

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